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India Rs. 3.00 | Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
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Italy 150 Lire | Turkey T.L. 4.25
Israel I£1.10 | U.S. Military $0.20
Lebanon 90 P. | Yugoslavia 3.00 D.



AP

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...ill Be Deputy

...Names UN Delegation; ...g Aide to Lead Group

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...iao Is 68

... 68, has been vice-... foreign affairs since ... and is former head ...a Information Ser... ...ational division.

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... of Kiang-Hsi Prov... Chiao returned to ... Germany, where he ...g, in 1937 to help ...panese. From 1942 to ... a member of Chou ...f and helped publish ...paper.

...g, who changed his ... Wang Ju-mei when ...he Communist youth ...n the mid-1930s, was the interpreter for most of Edgar Snow's interviews in Mr. Snow's book, "Red Star Over China."

UN's FAO to Invite China

ROME, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The ruling body of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization voted unanimously today to invite mainland China to apply for membership.

The 34-nation FAO council instructed Director General Addeke H. Boerma to invite an application by Peking for China's vacant seat in the Rome-based organization.

Aid Defeat Deplored By Rogers

McGovern Plans New Legislation

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers, calling Senate defeat of the foreign-aid bill a "very serious blow" that could weaken both U.S. foreign policy and President Nixon's negotiating powers, urged Congress today to repair quickly "the damage that has been done."

The secretary, who said he favored quick passage of a resolution continuing the aid program, reported that "reaction throughout the world has been extremely adverse and it has been very difficult to explain to our friends and allies."

Mr. Rogers thus stepped up the administration drive to press Congress into continuing the aid program. He spoke with reporters after an hour-long meeting with Mr. Nixon at the White House.

Yesterday, following a conference with the President, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warned Capitol Hill that a halt in economic aid to South Vietnam could threaten the Vietnamization program and have an adverse effect on the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

But key Democratic senators today voiced opposition to the administration's plan for simply extending the present spending ceilings of $2.9 billion until a redrawn assistance program could be offered next year.

Meanwhile, Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., announced that he would offer legislation today to resurrect the aid program but in a form confined mostly to economic assistance and omitting military aid funds to Greece and Pakistan.

Sen. McGovern, who met this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



UPI.

"THE LONDON LOOK" is the look of unusually heavy security as police and guards line part of queen's route to Parliament yesterday, in wake of the terrorist bomb attacks that have occurred in the city.

Two Slain In Belfast Bomb Raid

One Is a Woman; 35 Are Injured

BELFAST, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Gunmen bombed a Belfast pub, a police station and a clothing store next door today.

At least two persons died, one a woman, and 35 others—among them two policemen and 13 women—were rushed to hospitals, the army said.

The attackers burst into the Red Lion Pub, which is frequented mainly by Protestants, and a clothing store on either side of the Ballynafeigh police station, planted bombs in each and fought a brief gunbattle with a policeman guarding the station as they escaped in a car. Police said that the officer thought he wounded one gunman.

The gunmen who bombed the clothing store ordered everyone out first but not at the pub.

10-Second Warning

"Three gunmen rushed in and ordered us all to freeze," said John Mackie, 22, the bartender who was among the few to escape. There were about two dozen customers. "They put the bomb on the counter. As they backed out, one yelled, 'You've got ten seconds to get out.' Nobody stood a chance. I made it through the staff entrance. But everyone else ran for the front door. My God, it was horrible. The place just fell in on top of them."

The 5 p.m. blasts demolished the pub and the clothing store and blew down interior walls of the police station.

Rescue Effort

Army troops, police, firemen and civilian volunteers clawed at the rubble in a search for survivors, heaving on ropes to pull aside heavy beams and chunks of concrete.

"We could hear cries and groans all around us," Mr. Mackie said, "and in the background fire and ambulance sirens all the time."

An angry crowd watched the search operations. Women wept. Men talked bitterly of marching to the nearby Roman Catholic Markets area, known as a stronghold of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Police announced that they had arrested one man for questioning

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

Queen Elizabeth on way to open Parliament yesterday.

Pageantry and Precaution

Elizabeth Opens Parliament Behind Heaviest Security

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A force of 8,000 policemen, many carrying guns, converted the Houses of Parliament into a fortress today to protect Queen Elizabeth from attack as she formally opened a new session of Parliament.

Police said that they mounted the heaviest security operation ever assembled to protect the queen because of two recent bombings in London and the possibility that the state opening ceremony might become the target for a third attack.

The policemen, in uniform and in plain clothes, surrounded the Palace of Westminster when the queen read the speech written for her, as is customary, by the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Airmen and paratroop units joined police guarding the three-quarter-mile route from Buckingham Palace to Parliament as the queen, accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, and Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, rode in a horse-drawn coach.

Government Plans

In the speech, Queen Elizabeth said that the Heath government:

● Is "determined that violence in Northern Ireland shall be brought to an end." It is "no less determined to continue efforts to establish political conditions... which insure the communities there an active, permanent and guaranteed role in the life and public affairs of the province."

● Hoped, "following the successful conclusion of negotiations, shortly to sign an instrument of accession to the European communities, after which legislation will be laid before you" on Britain's European Common Market membership.

● "Will work for good relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe for peace in the Middle East and for improved relations with the People's Republic of China."

● Will continue to work toward "an end of the conflict in Indochina, and a settlement of the Rhodesian problem in accordance with the five principles" safeguarding the rights of majority Africans in the white-governed former British colony.

Queen Elizabeth said that the government shared public concern at the growth of violent crime and would introduce legislation to strengthen the administration of criminal justice.

At home, Queen Elizabeth said, the government would move to strengthen the nation's economy, cut unemployment and curb inflation.

At the end of the seven-minute speech, the queen, dressed in royal robes of ermine and velvet and wearing the crown of state studded with nearly 3,000 diamonds and an egg-size ruby, left the chamber of the House of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

3,391 Dead Officially Listed In Indian Cyclone, Tidal Wave

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The official death toll in the Orissa cyclone disaster was today put at 3,391 but it is feared that many more lost their lives.

The state government announced that it was rushing medical supplies to the stricken areas to prevent any outbreak of disease following the cyclone and tidal wave that swept into coastal areas of the state in eastern India late last Friday.

Senior army officers flew to the state capital, Bhubaneshwar, to assess how the military could help with relief work for the hundreds of thousands of homeless.

State officials said tonight that the death toll was about 6,000, while the revenue minister, Pratap Mohanty, told reporters that unofficial agencies estimated that 20,000 persons had died.

Authoritative sources quoted by the Press Trust of India said that damage estimates varied between $265 million and $395 million.

The officially listed deaths were recorded at a special control point at Bhubaneshwar. Two state politicians, Surendranath Dwiwedy and Bhagat Mahanty, claimed, however, that more than 15,000 persons were killed in one district alone near the town of Cuttack.

All India Radio reported that 2,500 killed in the Jambu area were East Pakistani refugees, although other sources said that there were only 600 refugees in the region.

The radio said that the port of Paradip would be unusable for a month and that several areas had been without food, water or electricity for three days.

Communications and rail services are still severely disrupted and many roads have been made impassable by trees blown across them.

The Orissa health minister, R.K. Patnaik, told reporters that 300,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine were being rushed to the cyclone area and that the Red Cross had been asked to supply 10,000 blankets, milk powder and vitamin tablets.

U.S. Women Say POWs Received Pentagon Book

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—The North Vietnamese have distributed paperback copies of "The Pentagon Papers" to the 339 American prisoners they hold, according to two women who recently visited Hanoi.

Mrs. Amy Swerdlow and Mrs. Irma Zigas of the Women's Strike for Peace Movement said they were told of the book distribution during a 12-day visit.

They were refused permission to see American prisoners because of security measures taken after recent U.S. bombings, they told a news conference yesterday.

Bishops' Synod Starts Voting On Celibacy, Married Priests

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Delegates to the Synod of Bishops met tonight to start secret voting on problems of the Catholic priesthood.

Vatican spokesmen said results will become public Saturday.

More than 300 churchmen were voting tonight on a 29-page Latin-language document containing 19 points on the doctrinal and practical aspects of the priesthood.

The document was hammered out in 19 days of general debate and committee meetings. When it was distributed last Saturday, prelates were ordered to keep it secret even from their secretaries.

However, a description of the document given by Vatican spokesmen indicated that its tone was highly conservative on such issues as priestly celibacy and even the proposed ordination of elderly married men into the priesthood.

Other subjects include the possible participation of priests in politics or non-church employment.

The bishops also voted tonight for a new 12-member Permanent Council of the synod—an institution established at the request of churchmen meeting at the 1969 synod.

Some prelates complained privately that the present council was inactive and said it had not met since January. This, they said, enabled the Roman Curia—the church's central government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thant in Hospital

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant was ordered to a hospital today for observation after he complained of a dizzy spell and weakness.

The head of the UN medical service, Dr. Michael Irwin, checked Mr. Thant's pulse and blood pressure and ran an electrocardiogram after the dizzy spell.

A UN spokesman said all the findings were within the normal limits.

Opponents of Alaskan A-Test Seeking a Last-Minute Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Environmentalists looked to a federal appeals court today as probably their last hope in a battle to halt detonation of a nuclear warhead 6,000 feet underground on the isolated Alaskan island of Amchitka.

The Atomic Energy Commission says the blast, equal to five million tons of TNT, will go off no earlier than Friday.

Lawyers for the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility and six other groups planned to ask the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington for a preliminary injunction halting the explosion.

District Court Judge George L. Hart jr. rejected their arguments yesterday that the explosion might kick off earthquakes and tidal waves, kill Alaskan and Canadian wildlife or scatter radioactive waste into the air. He turned down their request to temporarily prohibit the blast, which is the final test of the five-megaton warhead for the new Spartan anti-ballistic missile system.

After a week of tangled legal disputes, Judge Hart also ordered the Justice Department to turn over to David Sive, a lawyer for the environmentalists, secret government documents, which, Mr. Sive says, confirm environmental hazards of the blast.

Mr. Sive says that the government suppressed conclusions from four government agencies that the blast is dangerous. Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the government is required to consider the environmental consequences of anything it does and include them in an impact statement.

The appeals court already has turned down one request for a stay of the test.

Bishops Oppose Test

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Anglican primate of all Canada, the Most Rev. Edward Walter Scott, said yesterday that the Anglican House of Bishops has voted unanimously to oppose the U.S. test.

Ban on Public Mourning Relaxed

...em Portrayed as a Martyred Patriot

Jack Foisie

... Nov. 2.—Ngo Dinh ... Vietnam's first pres... was assassinated after ... takeover eight years ... to emerge today as a ...atriot.

...eral years of gradually ... ban on public mourn... ...man who had ruled ...nam in stern fashion ...e end of the French-... war, the government ...it Nguyen Van Thieu ... year's tribute to Diem ...pressed without any ... Mr. Thieu, as an army ...s involved in the 1963 ...st Diem.

... Buddhist priesthood, ...archenemy of Diem, ... participated in today's ...memorial services at... several thousand Viet... Banners proclaimed Diem a "savior" of the South after it was split off from North Vietnam by the 1954 Geneva accords, which ended French colonial rule and left Ho Chi Minh and his Communist Viet Minh in control in Hanoi.

In a memorial service at the village of Honai, outside Saigon, a refugee center established by Diem for Catholics who fled Hanoi, there was a fervent plea that his body be unearthed, and that he be given a state funeral and a proper burial with a large headstone.

And in a graveside eulogy here, former Gen. Van Thanh Cao declared:

"President Diem died because he resisted the domination of foreigners, against the scheme to land massive foreign troops in Vietnam and against the attempt to widen a war which will destroy both parts of Vietnam."

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam attended the ceremony. At a mass for Diem, Mrs. Thieu was in attendance and was seen weeping.

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U.S. Aide to Visit Russia This Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—President Nixon is sending Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans to the Soviet Union in mid-November to discuss the potential for expanding trade, the White House announced today.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said the invitation was extended by Soviet commercial official Nicolai Patolichev. Mr. Nixon announced several weeks ago that he will go to Moscow in May to meet with Soviet leaders.

Physics, Chemistry Prizes to Briton, Canadian

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Prof. Dennis Gabor, 71, British pioneer of three-dimensional imagery, and Canadian scientist Gerhard Herzberg, 66, today were awarded the Nobel Prizes for physics and chemistry.

The prizes—the last of the 1971 Nobel series—are each worth $86,400.

Prof. Gabor, a native of Hungary who is now senior research fellow at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, received the physics award for his invention and development of the so-called holographic method.

Holography is a form of photography by which three-dimensional images can be obtained.

The chemistry prize to Dr. Herzberg, a native of Germany who recently retired after 20 years with the Canadian National Research Council, made him the first Canadian to receive that award—and the fourth to win a Nobel prize.

He was chosen by the Royal Academy of Sciences here "for his contributions to the knowledge of electronic structure and geometry of molecules, particularly free radicals." Free radicals are reactive fragments of molecules that take part in chemical reactions.



AP.

Dennis Gabor

Announcing the physics award, the academy here said that holography gave a sort of code containing all information about the details of an object and its position in space.

Dr. Gabor, whose most important papers on the method date from 1948, 1949 and 1952, called this form of registration a hologram.

The scientist clearly foresaw and indicated three-dimensional images and his methods have now found applications in many fields of physics and technology, the academy added.

Events of Time

It said that with the advent of the laser, holography was used not only with stationary objects but with objects which change, and thus for examining events of time.

By registering high-speed events, it has applications in plasma physics, gas dynamics and ballistics, and because of its high-volume storing capacity, it has been applied in data technique.

Work is also under way on acoustic holography, which it is



AP.

Gerhard Herzberg

hoped can be used in medical diagnosis, the academy added.

Apart from his scientific work, Dr. Gabor has taken a keen interest in the social implications of technical advancement and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Four African Heads of State In Israel on a Peace Mission

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Four African heads of state arrived here today in a bid to bring Israel and Egypt closer together.

President Zalman Shazar, Premier Golda Meir, members of her cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps were on hand to greet the Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, and Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroun at Lydda International Airport.

President Joseph Mobutu of Zaire, formerly the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), arrived an hour after the three other heads of state.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Mr. Senghor told his Israeli hosts, "Our wish is to try to find in these talks a way to help the people of the area in the search for peace.

"Africa decided at the last meeting of the Organization of African Unity, at Addis Ababa, to send us here as ambassadors of peace," he said.

A New Peace

"We hope to help to create a new peace in the Middle East," he said. "We have no intention of trying to replace the big powers or even the United Nations' [special envoy] Gunnar V. Jarring. The basis for our search for a settlement will be United Nations Resolution Number 242."

The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory, and a declaration of nonbelligerency by the Arabs, among other things.

Soon after a 21-gun salute and the playing of national anthems, pink and blue leaflets fluttered from the balcony of the airport down among diplomats standing before a red carpet.

The leaflets, distributed by the Jewish Defense League, protested the Israeli government's welcome of Gen. Gowon, saying he "believes in and has practiced the use of genocide in the Nigerian civil war in which nearly the entire population of Biafra was massacred."

A police spokesman said later that four members of the league were arrested on the airport balcony.

Israeli officials said the government hoped the presidents would limit themselves to bringing about peace talks with Egypt rather than recommending their own peace formula. Israel rejects all outside attempts to put peace proposals before Jerusalem and Cairo.

After four working sessions with Mrs. Meir and members of her cabinet, a state dinner and a reception, the African statesmen will leave for Cairo Friday.

Dayan Discloses Guerrilla Tolls

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Israeli forces have killed 37 Arab guerrillas and arrested 361 suspects in the occupied Gaza Strip in the past three months.

Replying to questions in the Knesset he said that in the past six months another 37 guerrillas were killed infiltrating from Syria and Lebanon.

Gen. Dayan also said 3,687 guerrillas are held in Israeli prisons.

Well-Guarded Queen Opens Parliament

Heaviest Security In Fear of Bombings

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Lords on the arm of Prince Philip.

Accompanied by Prince Charles, they followed the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, who walked backwards from the hall, a tradition passed on from Norman times.

The queen's uncle, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Princess Margaret and her husband, the Earl of Snowdon, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent followed in the procession of dignitaries.

Shedding her robes and crown in an anteroom, the queen walked out of the House of Lords and into the royal carriage. The sky was cloudless, the air crisp.

Close Guard

Police and guardsmen stood at three-foot intervals. Special Branch detectives scanned the roof of Westminster Abbey, across the street, where five workmen peered from scaffolding.

Police restricted persons near the House of Lords entrance to those with press or other special passes.

Police turned away one member of Parliament, who forgot his special pass, until senior officers identified him.

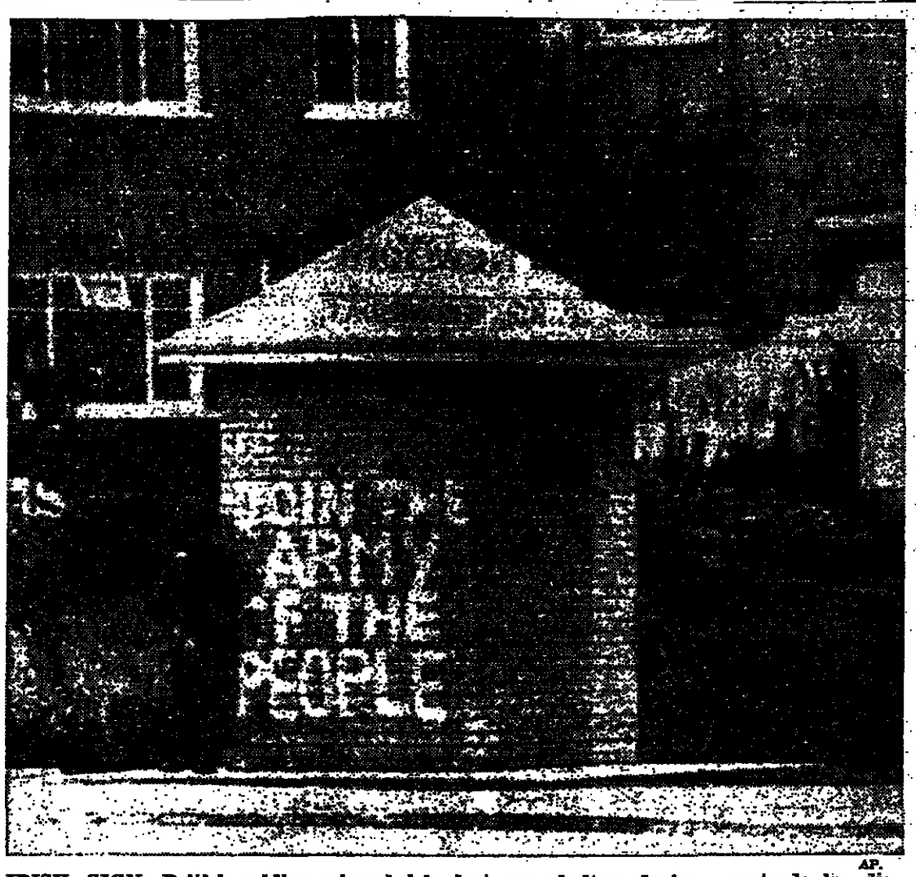
The queen appeared undisturbed by the precautions. The Big Ben clocktower intoned the noon hour as she was driven past Parliament, back to Buckingham Palace, smiling and waving to flag-waving and cheering onlookers.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Heath led off the opening debate by promising that Britain, from now on, will be able to take a growing role in shaping the future of Europe.

The new session of Parliament is expected to produce months of hard-fought battles on legislation aimed at bringing Britain into the Common Market.

Labor party leader Harold Wilson attacked the queen's speech as "complacent, obsessional and wrong-headed."

He vowed that the Labor party will examine the Common Market legislation "clause by clause, line by line, hour after hour, day by day, night after night."



AP.

IRISH SIGN—British soldier using brick hut as shelter during yesterday's disturbances in Andersontown. The writing on the wall does not refer to his army.

2 Die, 35 Hurt in Belfast Bomb Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

in the incident but refused to say if he was the escaping bomber who was reported to have been wounded. When word of the arrest spread, the crowd shouted: "Give him to us! Let us deal with him."

The digging went on under floodlights and drizzling rain. Again and again, an army bulldozer pushed aside mounds of shattered bricks and beams and searchers moved forward to poke through freshly upturned rubble.

A fireman emerged from the rubble, his hands bloody from the digging. A first-aid man bandaged them and he went back to digging.

"We've no idea how many may be in there," a fireman said, gesturing with his bandaged hand at the wreckage. "We'll dig all night, brick by brick, if necessary."

Earlier, explosions severed the main Belfast-Dublin rail line and a Belfast youth employment center. The capital's largest police division threatened a strike unless the government rearms police with machine guns and armored cars.

Earlier today, British troops in Belfast came under fire from a gunman blazing away from behind a group of children. The shots missed and the gunman hurled a grenade, which failed to explode.

Police reported that a sniper's bullet went through a police vehicle in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls area but that none of the occupants was hurt.

In a continuing series of arrests, 10 men and a woman were taken into custody in three areas of Belfast.

Bishops' Synod Starts Voting On Celibacy, Married Priests

(Continued from Page 1)

—to set the tone of the synod working papers, without full control by the bishops themselves.

After tonight's voting, the synod presidency appointed eight prelates to count votes on the priesthood document and three prelates to tally the votes for the new council.

On the priesthood document, delegates could vote "placet" (it pleases me), "non placet" (it does not please me) or "placet iuxta modum" (it pleases me with reservations). In the last case, prelates were obliged to put their reservations in writing.

The scrutiny committee was charged with compiling all reservations into a single document for another vote later in the week.

The results of the synod are not binding on Pope Paul VI, but Vatican sources said he "certainly" would consider the views of delegates.

Ukrainians Defiant

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP).—Ukrainian Catholic bishops formally professed devotion to Pope Paul VI today but refused to disband a synod convened in defiance of a Vatican ban on such a meeting.

They said they were acting within rights granted them by the Second Vatican Council.

Jozef Cardinal Slipyi — the Ukrainians' "major archbishop" convened the synod Sunday night with 16 other Ukrainian Rite prelates from North and South America and Europe.

The Ukrainian bishops claim they have a right to hold such "legislative" assemblies under Cardinal Slipyi even though he is absent from his diocese in Lvov, in the Soviet Ukraine. The cardinal was exiled to the Vatican in 1963 after his release from a Soviet prison camp.

The Vatican says that the power to conduct such synods is restricted to the territory of the Ukrainian Rite—the Soviet Union. It says Ukrainians elsewhere are under the direct jurisdiction of the Holy See, not of Cardinal Slipyi, who has tried and failed to be named a patriarch.

Volpe Sees Crisis In Fare Talks Failure

BUCHAREST, Nov. 2 (AP).—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe expressed great concern today about the breakdown over the weekend of talks among the world's major airlines on the North Atlantic fare structure.

Mr. Volpe said, "I would consider it a crisis if something doesn't develop by the end of the year."

Mr. Volpe was in Romania to sign a memorandum of understanding on research cooperation with the Romanian Transport Ministry.

Big Moon Area Was Mapped By Lunokhod

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—A Soviet scientist said today that Russia's robot moon vehicle, Lunokhod-1, mapped more than a half-million square yards of the lunar surface and collected valuable data which will help determine the moon's age.

Boris Nepoklonov, leader of the ground control team which steered Lunokhod around the Sea of Rains for ten and a half months, gave his assessment of the mission in an interview distributed by Tass.

"A wealth of facts were collected," he said. "We now have more than 500 lunar panoramas, over 20,000 television pictures, 25 chemical analyses of the ground and hundreds of probes of the physical-mechanical characteristics of the upper layer of the Sea of Rains.

"The overall area explored by Lunokhod-1 exceeds 80,000 square yards," he said. "And if we consider all details recorded in the panoramas it is possible to compile an adequate schema of the terrain covering an area of more than a half-million square yards."

McGovern Sees UN China Vote As U.S. Victory

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—A contender for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination said today that the United Nations "made the proper choice" in voting to seat Communist China and oust Taiwan.

"I believe the outcome can be a substantive victory for the United States just as much as it was a victory for the supporters of the Albanian resolution," Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., said at a news conference at the UN.

"It is in our interests for the People's Republic of China to assume its proper role in the United Nations. If this development produces nothing more than better understanding of the issues which divide us, it will begin at least to overcome two decades of myths on both sides . . ."

50,000 in Italy Form New Church Labor Movement

ROME, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A new national Catholic labor movement was founded here yesterday following a break with an association that Pope Paul himself helped to create and later rejected.

The splinter association, called the Christian Workers Movement, appears to be more conservative and closer to the Roman Catholic Church than the original Christian Workers' Association.

Its basic aim is to "rediscover the authentic roots of social Christendom," the group's chairman, Carlo Borrini, said yesterday.

Founding members of the new movement are about 50,000 workers from all over Italy who have been gradually leaving the 7[illegible]-000-member association that was founded 25 years ago with the support of Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, who is now Pope Paul VI.

Msgr. Montini was at the time an aide to the late Pope Pius XII and supported a church-affiliated initiative that was committed to the solution of social problems.

Pakistan Again Asks Thant's Aid For India Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Pakistan yesterday renewed its call for UN Secretary-General U Thant to use his good offices to ensure peace between India and Pakistan.

Mahmud Ali, the head of Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly, made the request at a meeting with Mr. Thant today.

Mr. Ali told correspondents after the meeting that the situation along the Indo-Pakistani borders had worsened recently, and added: "It could lead to war."

The Pakistani diplomat said he had asked Mr. Thant to visit both India and Pakistan to confer with the leaders of these countries so that he could formulate his own peace proposals.

Mr. Thant had said he would take up the Pakistani request with Indian Premier Indira Gandhi if he met her during her visit to the United States beginning tomorrow, Mr. Ali added.

Rogers Calls Aid Bill Defeat 'Serious,' Asks Quick Repair

(Continued from Page 1)

morning with Secretary-General U Thant, told a news conference at the UN that his bill would eliminate what he called "the most objectionable feature" of the administration's aid program —military assistance, which accounts for about half of the funds requested.

But his bill would include a provision authorizing $385 million in credit for arms sales to Israel, said Sen. McGovern, a declared presidential candidate.

Mr. Laird, who left today for South Vietnam to assess the U.S. pullout in preparation for Mr. Nixon's promised mid-month announcement of further troop withdrawals, said again today that the aid program made Vietnamization possible.

The steady return home of American troops, he told newsmen, "has been made possible through the application of military assistance and foreign military sales." He said he was confident Congress would resurrect the aid program.

Mr. Laird said that the aid program had permitted removal of 342,000 U.S. troops from Vietnam since 1969 under the administration's Vietnamization program to shift the burden of defense to the Saigon government.

But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who opposes the aid program in its present form, dismissed Mr. Laird's warnings as merely administration rhetoric.

The Montana Democrat said that there was no need for Congress to act hastily to revive the aid program, now scheduled to expire Nov. 15. Sen. Mansfield said the Agency for International Development already has more than $4 billion of past appropriations that it can use to keep the program going and pay staff salaries until Congress drastically redrafts the whole assistance program in a new bill.

The State Department disputed the Mansfield contention, saying that nearly all of the $4.7 billion in previously voted funds has been committed.

Spokesman Charles W. Bray said the aid agency would have to discharge 8,472 employees in the U.S. and abroad as of Nov. 15 unless action continuing the program was taken soon. About a third of these were foreign nationals, he said.

But Sen. Mansfield told newsmen today that he was ready to see the whole aid program ended if that is what is needed to force a total revision of the 23-year-old program.

Sen. Mansfield is known to prefer some kind of interim bill that would alter specific programs and money amounts, rather than a resolution merely allowing the program to continue its present course. Capitol Hill experts believe Congress could redraft such an interim measure and pass it in both houses before the Dec. 1 target date for year-end adjournment.

Chairman Allen J. Ellender, D., La., said his Senate Appropriations Committee would not approve any temporary extension of the aid program unless progress was made on "a shortened, revised version of our aid operations."

Chairman, J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said it was possible his panel would produce an aid bill by the end of this week or early next week, but he and other committeemen said they had no idea at present what it would contain. Sen. Fulbright said he favored an interim bill extending perhaps until next June to keep the program alive until major reforms can be developed.

Another committee member, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said sarcastically, "The only thing [administration partisans] haven't said the defeat of foreign aid would do is cause smallpox."

Today, speaking with reporters at the White House, Mr. Rogers called "the action of Congress . . . a very serious blow to the foreign policy of the United States. We think it is essential that Congress act now to pass a bill which will be coordinated and balanced to carry on essential foreign policy."

The Senate rejection of the aid program, Mr. Rogers said, "weakens the President's powers in negotiations throughout the world." Not only would it endanger the Nixon Doctrine which pledges aid to Asian countries from which U.S. troops are withdrawing, Mr. Rogers said, but it would jeopardize the U.S. position at the Paris peace talks (implying a rejection of Vietnamization) and even the Middle East negotiations. There, he said, the United States has signaled Jordan that it would provide military hardware to help control internal threats.

Asked why he thought the aid measure was defeated, he spoke of conflicting emotions, frustrations and irritations in Congress, and conceded that the United Nations vote on China might have had some effect. He said there may have been a feeling in Congress that other nations of the world failed to appreciate what the United States has done with its aid over the years. The United States has spent more than $88 billion since 1948 on foreign aid.

Latin Nations Disturbed

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 2 (AP).—Latin American delegates attending a meeting of 95 of the world's developing nations are reportedly preparing a resolution asking for a reversal of the Senate action halting the foreign aid program.

The proposed document would call for reversal of the Senate move as well as elimination of a 10 percent surcharge placed by the United States on certain imports, spokesmen said.

More than 1,000 delegates representing Africa, Asia and Latin America are meeting here to draw up a common position for presentation at the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled to be held in Chile next April.

Connally Said To Assure Thais About U.S. Aid

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn today that the Nixon administration would seek means to restore the foreign aid bill killed by the U.S. Senate.

Reporting on the Thanom-Connally meeting, Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said Mr. Connally assured the prime minister that the United States would do its best to maintain aid to Thailand.

Mr. Thanat, who sat in on the meeting, said Mr. Connally thanked Mr. Thanom for Thailand's support of the U.S. position on the China question in the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Connally also assured Mr. Thanom that the United States would honor its commitments to Thailand, Mr. Thanat said.

Lull in Ground Fighting

U.S. Jet Attacks Missile S In North; 70th Strike in

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (AP).—A U.S. Navy fighter-bomber today carried out the 70th strike inside North Vietnam this year after two surface-to-air missiles were fired at it, the U.S. Command announced.

The command said there was no damage to the carrier-based A-6 Intruder in the exchange of missiles 105 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The Navy plane fired one air-to-ground missile at the North Vietnamese site, the command said. Results of the attack were not announced.

Ho Trail Bombed

The A-6 was on a bombing mission along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in neighboring Laos when the missiles were fired from a site 33 miles north of the Mugia Pass.

Many of the 70 air strikes inside North Vietnam this year have been triggered by American air attacks against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Yesterday, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners shot down two U.S. helicopters in the Central Highlands, raising American aircraft losses in the Indochina war to 3,004.

One crewman was wounded in the crashes of an OH-6 light observation helicopter 17 miles west of Pleiku and a UH-1 Huey transport 34 miles northwest of Kontum.

Ground Fighting Lull

Ground fighting remained in a lull with only small clashes reported, but the U.S. Command said helicopter gunships killed 24 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in the Mekong Delta.

U.S. B-52 bombers were again diverted to targets in Laos and Cambodia because of the low level of fighting in South Vietnam.

Cambodians Break Siege

PRAKHAM, Cambodia, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A Cambodian armored column today broke through encircling Communist troops to end a weeklong siege of this township straddling strategic Highway 6.

Before smashing through, the Cambodians had pounded the positions of the eight North Vietnamese and Viet Cong siege battalions for 24 hours.

The relief of Prakham, 56 miles north of Phnom Penh, was the government's first success in breaking up big Communist concentrations which have built up in the rear of the government's Highway 6 offensive.

More than 30,000 troops push-

Mrs. Nixon to Liberia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—President Nixon has designated his wife as his special representative at the inauguration of William Tolbert as president of Liberia in January, Secretary of State William Rogers disclosed today. It was not known whether she would expand her trip to include other African countries.

Nobel Prizes for Chemis Physics to Canadian, Br

(Continued from Page 1)

has produced two books on the subject—"Inventing the Future" and "Innovations."

Dr. Gabor was educated at the technical universities of Budapest and Berlin. After research in Germany, he spent most of the period from 1934 to 1948 at the research department of the British Thomson-Houston Co. in England.

Electron Physics

He then became professor of applied electron physics at the Imperial College, where he is now professor emeritus and senior research fellow.

The academy said that Dr. Herzberg's ideas and discoveries had stimulated the whole modern development of chemistry, from chemical kinetics to cosmochemistry.

It said that under Dr. Herzberg's leadership, his laboratory in Ottawa had attained a unique position as the foremost center for molecular spectroscopy (study of the spectrum) in the world.

The author of more than 200 publications on spectroscopy and quantum mechanics, he is famous for his work in experimental spectroscopy, "which covers the full range from the infrared to the vacuum ultraviolet," it said.

Native of Hamburg

Dr. Herzberg was born in Hamburg. After obtaining his doctorate at the Technical University of Darmstadt, he studied at Goettingen and Bristol, England.

He was research professor of physics in Saskatche 1935 to 1945, then s years as professor of s at Yerkes Observatory,

He moved to Canada Research Council in 1 still active there. He w of the pure physics di his retirement two y

Nixon and McM Confer, Back A

WASHINGTON, Nov President Nixon and Prime Minister Willi hon, after an 85-minu reaffirmed today their port for the ANZU treaty linking their tries and New Zeala Pacific defense system

The President told "This treaty is one of mental pillars of our peace in the Pacific."

U.S. Launching Pair Of Military Satellites

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Air Force made ready the nation's mightiest military rocket for the launching tonight of a pair of advanced military communications satellites designed to link Washington with U.S. forces across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The twin 1,100-pound spacecraft were scheduled for launching on a single triple-barreled Titan 3-C rocket. One of the drum-shaped satellites will be positioned in a near-stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Atlantic and the second above the Pacific.

WEATH

	C	F
ALGARVE	19	66
AMSTERDAM	13	54
ANKARA	11	52
ATHENS	14	57
BEIRUT	24	75
BELGRADE	5	41
BERLIN	12	54
BRUSSELS	9	48
BUDAPEST	11	52
CAIRO	24	75
CASABLANCA	27	81
COPENHAGEN	13	55
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68
DUBLIN	15	59
EDINBURGH	15	59
FLORENCE	13	55
FRANKFURT	11	52
GENEVA	10	50
HELSINKI	7	45
ISTANBUL	24	75
LAS PALMAS	19	66
LISBON	18	64
LONDON	16	61
MADRID	17	63
MILAN	13	55
MONTREAL	6	43
MOSCOW	4	39
MUNICH	8	46
NEW YORK	21	70
NICE	19	66
OSLO	13	54
PARIS	9	48
PRAGUE	9	48
ROME	17	63
SOFIA	3	37
STOCKHOLM	12	54
TEL AVIV	23	73
TUNIS	20	68
VENICE	13	54
VIENNA	7	45
WARSAW	10	50
WASHINGTON	26	79
ZURICH	8	46

(*) Canadian temperatures at 1200 GMT. Others at

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on House Proposal

Panel Bars Nixon Bid centives to Exporters

ON, Nov. 2 (Reu- ate Finance Com- jected the admin- sal to provide tax U.S. firms to in- ports.

Long, D., La., the rman, said that re- dministration pro- Domestic Interna- rporations (DISC) to a vote in the mittee.

id, however, that his Senate panel the House-passed , which modified tion plan in an effort to cut down the revenue-loss impact of DISC.

Under the administration proposal, U.S. firms forming a DISC would be allowed across-the-board tax deferrals for their profits as long as they were redirected into the DISC's export-related activities.

Under the modified House proposal, this tax deferral treatment is limited to the extent of the increase in the exports of the DISC over 75 percent of the level of their exports in the years 1968 through 1970.

The finance committee's action came as it continued work on President Nixon's Phase 2 tax legislation.

Sen. Long told newsmen that all of the finance panel's seven Republicans, plus Sen. Clinton Anderson, D., N.M., voted for the administration DISC proposal and that it was opposed by eight of the committee's Democrats.

In other action:

● The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the treaty for the return of Okinawa to Japan. The treaty will go to the full Senate for approval.

● The House voted last night to revamp the nation's farm credit system. One major innovation would permit the system to provide non-farm credit for the first time.

Federal land banks and production credit associations would be empowered to make non-farm housing loans in rural areas, defined as communities of up to 2,500 persons. The loans would be limited to 15 percent of the total outstanding loans for a given area.

● Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said that America's rivers had become "little more than sewers to the sea," and urged approval of a multibillion-dollar program aimed at cleaning up the nation's waters by 1985.

Sen. Muskie made his plea as the Senate began consideration of a water pollution bill designed to eliminate discharges of pollutants into lakes and streams. The cost was estimated at more than $16 billion.

The legislation would maintain provisions in present law aimed at cleansing all waters in the country by forcing states to set clean-water standards acceptable to the government by 1974.

● The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to give President Nixon additional discretionary tools, through the tax system, to bring pressure on foreign governments to follow the international economic policies desired by the United States.

Specifically, the committee said the President could reimpose the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles manufactured in any country that discriminates against the importation of American-made cars. The committee did not define precisely what constitutes discrimination.

Many countries, prominent among which are Japan and France, impose taxes based on the weight, wheelbase or horsepower of automobiles and thus effectively raise the cost of large American cars.



UPI.

WELL WISHERS—Mississippi gubernatorial candidate Charles Evers being greeted by black and white hands at his campaign headquarters in Jackson on Monday.

Vote Turnout Large in U.S. In Governor, Mayor Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI). —Voters turned out in large numbers today to choose mayors in eight major cities and governors in two states, including Mississippi, where civil rights leader Charles Evers sought election as the first black governor in U.S. history.

These are the first widespread elections in which 18 to 20-year-old Americans could have a significant impact.

Extremely heavy balloting in Cleveland strengthened the likelihood that independent candidate Arnold R. Pinkney, the black president of the city Board of Education, would beat Democratic and Republican opponents and succeed outgoing black Mayor Carl T. Stokes.

Rain in Philadelphia enhanced the chances of former Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo, a strong "law and order" candidate, over his Republican challenger, W. Thatcher Longstreth.

The outcome will be watched closely in some areas as foreshadowing voter leanings in the 1972 presidential election year and for the impact—if any—of newly enfranchised young people.

In Mississippi, whites held an overwhelming edge in voter registration for the gubernatorial election, in which Mr. Evers, the independent black mayor of Fayette, faced Democrat William L. Waller, a Jackson lawyer who avoided racial appeals during the campaign.

One of the largest voter turnouts in Kentucky history, nearly one million, was expected in a four-way contest for governor. The major candidates were Republican Thomas K. Emberton and Democratic Lt. Gov. Wendell H. Ford.

In San Francisco, incumbent Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of bribery and conspiracy, is the favorite in a race in which he has nine opponents.

Richard G. Hatcher, the black mayor of Gary, Indiana, is tipped to keep the post.

The mayoral election in Boston pits Democrat incumbent Kevin White against Rep. Louise Day Hicks, also a Democrat. Mrs. Hicks has made political capital during her career by opposing the busing of children to achieve racial balance in schools.

3 Russians Said Ousted or Barred By the Belgians

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2 (Reuters). —Two Russian airline officials left for Moscow last week at the Belgian government's request, and a third was barred from returning to Belgium, informed sources said here today.

The moves followed last month's defection to the United States of Soviet trade official Anatoli Tchibotarev, who took with him a list of some 20 Russians allegedly spying in Belgium.

The sources named the airline men as Oleg Gluchenko, 34, and Yuri Parfenov, 40. Both worked for the Soviet company Aeroflot.

The third man was named as Konstantin Leontiev, a manager of a Belgian-Soviet import and export firm. The sources said that he had already left for the Soviet Union and had been asked by the Belgian authorities not to return here.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry declined to comment. Belgian officials stress, however, that the aftermath of the "Tchibotarev affair" is being handled through normal diplomatic channels.

This means that there are no formal expulsions of officials named as spies by the Russian defector. They are discreetly asked to leave or told not to return when they go voluntarily.

Tass Explains Barring Of Tour by Oistrakh

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet news agency, Tass, today confirmed an earlier report that a concert tour of Britain by violinist David Oistrakh was canceled because of poor Soviet-British relations.

Tass said that the state concert organization announced that "it does not consider it possible to send David Oistrakh on a guest tour of Britain this month because of an abnormal situation created by the British authorities for Soviet citizens in Britain." This was an apparent allusion to the expulsion last month of 105 Soviet aides in Britain.

Pompidou to Niger, Chad

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will in January make his second trip to Africa in a year, a government spokesman said today. He will visit Niger and Chad.

Mariner-9 Rolls, May Have Been Hit by Meteor

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—The Mariner-9 spacecraft, in the homestretch of a photo mission to Mars, may have been hit by a meteoroid, but there is no indication of serious trouble aboard the spacecraft.

The craft rolled a few degrees at 1600 GMT today for unknown reasons, losing its electronic lock on its guiding star, Canopus, and fixing instead on some other bright star, according to officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here.

They speculated that it was jolted by a tiny space missile, called a micrometeoroid, or perhaps its sensors were distracted by the bright reflection from a piece of space dust.

Radio command signals later returned Mariner-9 to its correct course and it was reported operating normally.

The camera-carrying craft, launched last May, is scheduled to go into orbit around Mars Nov. 13 and return photos from as close as 800 miles, by far the closest views of a planet. When the roll occurred, it was 1.9 million miles from Mars, 65.6 million from earth and 130.4 million from the sun.

Angela Davis Trial Shifted By Court to San Jose, Calif.

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Judge Richard E. Arnason today transferred the Angela Davis murder trial from here to San Jose, 50 miles south of San Francisco.

Judge Arnason ordered a change of venue because there was a "reasonable likelihood that Miss Davis could not receive a fair trial in Marin County."

The judge denied an attempt by the defense to specify San Francisco as the new trial site.

He said that the trial would be switched to San Jose in 10 days.

Site of Shootout

Miss Davis is accused of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin county gun battle that took place at the courthouse where the pretrial proceedings have been held here.

Judge Arnason denied a series of moves by the defense to suppress evidence, including that gathered when Miss Davis's car was stopped July 30 as she was returning from Mexico with Jonathan Jackson, the 17-year-old youth who touched off the bloody incident.

The judge also denied suppression motions in connection with evidence taken when she was arrested in a New York apartment.

Judge Arnason told the defense that it could make further motions to suppress evidence if they were made and heard at least ten days before the trial date, which has not yet been set.

Tito Calls UN Best Way to World Peace

In Los Angeles, He Also Stresses Aid

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (UPI). —President Tito of Yugoslavia, in his only major speech in the United States, urged America yesterday to consider the United Nations as the best vehicle for world peace and to help countries existing in a "sea of poverty and want."

His remarks came at a time when Congress is considering reduction of its foreign aid program and, because of the expulsion of Nationalist China, is being urged to cut its contribution of funds for UN expenses.

Marshal Tito, 79, was to go to Canada today for a five-day visit—thus becoming the second major Communist leader to visit that country recently. Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Canada last week.

Security was expected to be as tight for Marshal Tito as it was for Mr. Kosygin, who was attacked in Ottawa and was the target of demonstrations during his entire stay in Canada.

Talks With Nixon

President Tito has spent the last week meeting with President Nixon and touring the United States.

In an address to more than 2,000 persons at a luncheon of the World Affairs Council here yesterday, Marshal Tito read only the first few sentences in his native language. The remainder was read in English by an interpreter.

"We think the United Nations is the factor of peace to which we should all devote the greatest attention," he said.

"Although the United Nations has not always been able to find solutions for problems plaguing the world, mankind continues to place its hopes in this most distinguished world forum and instrument of democratic and equal international cooperation."

U.S. Pay Freeze Not Applied To Foreign Workers Abroad

By Mike Causey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP). —The white-collar pay freeze through next July 1 is strictly a domestic operation.

Rather than risk the ill will of our allies, Uncle Sam has quietly continued to give local pay raises and cost-of-living adjustments to the 142,000 foreign nationals who serve this government abroad.

The result has been that Americans employed in U.S. defense and Foreign Service posts overseas have had longevity pay increases withheld while processing and authorizing pay boosts for non-Americans they supervise.

Most of the Germans, Vietnamese, Japanese, Koreans and Italians working for Uncle Sam make less than $3,500 a year. Their salaries are generally pegged to the local economy (at the request of their own governments). But their governments do insist, and the United States usually agrees, that they be granted local holidays and wage boosts when they come due.

Purely American

When the wage-price freeze was first announced Aug. 15, federal officials gave serious consideration to extending it to the 142,000 non-American employees. But they were told that, balance of payments notwithstanding, it would be more trouble than it was worth to withhold wage increases due. For that reason, the U.S. government decided that the freeze would be purely an American sacrifice.

Foreigners working for the U.S. government in this country, however, have had wages frozen like those of their American counterparts.

In-grade pay raises, which have been frozen since mid-August, will be payable when Phase 1 of the freeze is lifted sometime this month. But none of those payments will be retroactive. Employees who become eligible for them Aug. 15 will get paid only for that day. The nearly three months in between will, in effect, be money lost.

An estimated 162,000 employees are qualifying for the longevity boosts during the Aug. 15-Nov. 13 period.

Few Earn Over $13,000

Fewer than 100 foreign nationals working overseas for the United States earn more than $13,000 a year, and only a dozen get more than $18,500. But whatever their salary, they have received increases due them.

A pay raise of around 6 percent had been scheduled for the 1.3 million government employees here and overseas on Jan. 1. That rise has been delayed until next July, although in-grade increases will be restarted sometime this month.

Meanwhile, union officials have little hope that Congress will approve a bill by Sen. Hiram Fong, R., Hawaii, that would permit some sort of government pay rise in February. Sen. Fong introduced the bill after getting lots of unkind comments from his constituents when he voted to defer government raises to next July. His bill would permit government increases equal to whatever percentage is granted private employees under the Phase 2 guidelines.

Meanwhile the administration order to trim the average federal pay grade is causing major confusion in agencies debating how to accomplish it.

In August, Mr. Nixon said grade creep, or escalation, had become a serious problem. His directive, transmitted through the Office of Management and Budget, requires that it be stopped, and reversed over the next two years.

Agencies have been given a complicated set of formulas to determine what sort of cuts they must make. In agencies where the average grade had jumped dramatically since 1969, the cutbacks are sharpest. The government estimates that the "average" employee now makes around $9,400 a year in the median GS 8.1 grade.

Mintoff to Bucharest

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here for Bucharest today for an official visit to Romania. Mr. Mintoff, who arrived yesterday for a one-day stopover in Rome, is expected to visit Britain and West Germany later.

GAO Says 130,000 In U.S. Military MayBeAlcoholics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Congressional investigators say that there are an estimated 130,000 alcoholics in the U.S. armed forces and that the Pentagon has done little to treat them, preferring punishment instead.

A report today by the General Accounting Office said that the Defense Department could save thousands of careers and at least $120 million a year by treating and rehabilitating alcoholics as it now does drug users.

The GAO recommended a comprehensive alcoholism-control program. The GAO said that it found hospital commanders who "believed that chronic alcoholism and problem drinking represented moral and spiritual deficiency."

The GAO study was made at the request of the Senate subcommittee on alcoholism and narcotics headed by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa.

UN Aid Plan Gets Pledges Of 119 Countries—But Not U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—The United Nations Development Program announced, at the end of a daylong pledging conference yesterday, that it expects to have at least $265 million for its 1972 projects—an increase of $25 million over the current year.

The United States did not pledge, but the figure announced included an anticipated U.S. contribution of $86 million, the amount given for the current year.

Ambassador Bernard Zagorin, the American delegate to the conference, said, "Because the U.S. Congress has not completed consideration of U.S. volunteer contributions to international development agencies, I am unable to announce a pledge at this time."

The Senate voted last week to kill the Nixon administration's foreign-aid authorization bill, which specified voluntary contributions of $141 million to 11 UN undertakings.

Paul Hoffman, the retiring head of the UNDP, said total pledges could go to $275 million or higher, depending on the contributions of the United States and Japan, which also failed to announce a pledge.

UN spokesmen said 119 countries pledged a total of $172.7 million yesterday. That compares with $146 million pledged at last year's conference, when the United States and Japan also did not announce pledges.

Sweden pledged the largest sum of any nation yesterday—$26 million. The largest increase was announced by the United Kingdom, whose pledge of $29 million was an increase of 33 percent over the current year.

In all, 63 countries increased their pledges from last year.

Set Up in 1959

The UNDP, created in 1959, is the UN's main agency for agricultural and industrial aid to developing nations. Secretary-General U Thant, at yesterday's pledging conference, said the UNDP hopes to increase contributions so that it will have $800 million in voluntary contributions by 1976.

That would represent a billion dollars in development programs, because the countries receiving aid agree to pay more than half the costs of UNDP-assisted projects.

Other major contributors yesterday included Denmark, $20 million; West Germany, $14 million; the Netherlands, $13 million, and France, $5.6 million.

Senators Ask UN Reform

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A bipartisan group of 63 senators yesterday backed a resolution urging the United States to take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider reforming the United Nations.

The coalition, which includes senators who last week urged a reduction in U.S. contributions to the world organization, is seeking fundamental changes in the UN Charter, including representation and voting in the General Assembly, UN financing and the role of the World Court.

Sen. Allen Cranston, D., Calif., who is the chief sponsor of the resolution, told a press conference that over 70 senators have expressed a strong wish for changes to strengthen the United Nations.

No Accord

He added, however, that there is no agreement on the changes that should be made.

A major proposal by Sen. Cranston calls for weighted voting in the UN, giving countries with the biggest populations the greatest say.

"It (the United Nations) must get away from the one vote per nation," Sen. Cranston said.

GI Drives Truck To East Germany

BAYREUTH, West Germany, Nov. 2 (UPI).—An American soldier drove an Army truck across the border into East Germany Friday and vanished, an Army spokesman said today.

The spokesman identified the soldier as Spec. 4 David Fields, 25, of Madison, Wis., stationed at Bayreuth with the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment. Armored cars and jeeps of the regiment regularly patrol the nearby East German frontier.

Spec. 4 Fields drove a 1969 Dodge truck across a guarded road crossing at Ruedelstein, near Hof, 36 miles northeast of Bayreuth, the spokesman said.

So far there has been no indication whether the soldier requested asylum from the East German Communists. The East Germans have kept silent on the incident, and the vehicle has not been returned.

Workers Go Back to Jobs In Barcelona

Auto Plant Reopens Despite Man's Death

BARCELONA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Workers returned to their jobs at the Seat car factory here today in spite of the reported death of a colleague last night, which had been expected to prolong labor unrest here.

For the first time in almost two weeks, Seat assembly lines were rolling, according to an announcement from the management. It said the entire morning shift turned up, and full normality had returned to the strike-plagued plan.

It was the morning shift that first walked out on Oct. 18 to demand reinstatement of 25 men fired last June for taking part in an earlier strike.

The walkout led to clashes with police, during which a worker, Antonio Ruiz Villalba, was shot. Last night he was reported to have died of his wound.

After subsequent stoppages by the Seat morning shift and sympathy strikes by the afternoon and evening crews, about 10,000 of the factory's 18,000 assembly-line workers were suspended without pay.

The suspensions ended yesterday, but labor sources had predicted last night that because of Mr. Ruiz's death it was unlikely that any of the men would return today to the factory, where vehicles are manufactured under license from the Fiat company of Italy.

The Seat strike has been accompanied by sporadic sympathy stoppages throughout the city.

A walkout by drivers and conductors which last week brought Barcelona's bus system to a halt apparently ended today when most of the men reported for work.

15 Army Rockets Stolen in Hanau

HANAU, West Germany, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The U.S. Army today reported 15 anti-tank rockets missing from a barracks in this Frankfurt suburb. They were presumed to have been stolen.

A Third Armored Division communiqué said the rockets were found to be missing Friday from the ammunition storage bunker at Fliegerhorst Barracks. It described them as M-72 anti-tank weapons, designed to be fired from small hand-held rocket launchers.

Military police and German criminal police were cooperating in the hunt for the rockets, the communiqué said.

102 U.S. Police Slain in 10 Mos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—One hundred and two policemen were killed in the first ten months of this year, 11 of them in October, according to the FBI.

Ninety-six percent of the slayings, the FBI said, were with firearms, largely handguns. In the first ten months of last year, 85 policemen were slain.

Paris Meeting to Study European Drug Traffic

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Representatives of seven European countries will meet Thursday to discuss ways of fighting drug traffic, government officials said today. The meeting will be the first step to European cooperation on anti-drug measures proposed by French President Georges Pompidou in August.

Thirty-five representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg will attend.

2 Poll Watchers Duel; One Killed

GOOSE ROCK, Ky., Nov. 2 (UPI).—Two election officials shot it out in a polling place today, deputy sheriffs said, and one was killed and the other wounded.

Clay County authorities said the gunfight followed an argument when one of the election judges challenged a voter during balloting in Kentucky's gubernatorial election.

Killed was John Mills, 74, a retired schoolteacher, who was working as a Republican election judge. James Smith, 39, a Democratic election judge, was wounded in the left hand and admitted to a hospital. No charges were filed, pending investigation by state police.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, November 3, 1971 *

New Directions in Foreign Aid

It is evident from reports emanating from Monday's closed-door meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee that members are having second thoughts on the Senate's rash vote to kill the foreign aid authorization bill. But it is equally apparent that there is nothing approaching agreement on the new directions foreign aid must take in order to muster adequate support in the Congress.

Sen. Fulbright and others are talking in terms of stop-gap legislation that would emphasize humanitarian programs—particularly those administered by international institutions—and greatly reduce the military component of aid, which accounts for more than half of the administration's foreign assistance package. There is merit in this approach, but it is doubtful whether a bill tailored to Mr. Fulbright's exacting requirements could command a majority at this time, especially in view of the support the administration was able to rally behind its military proposals before Friday's final negative vote.

It would be equally unrealistic for the administration to try now to ram the foreign aid bill through the Senate in anything like its present form. Although it was not the only factor by any means, an important component of the administration's defeat on the aid bill was congressional and national disillusionment with presidential policies involving heavy military support for authoritarian governments, particularly in Southeast Asia. Unless there is some revision of these policies, and of the aid requests that are designed to support them, there is little hope for rebuilding a congressional consensus in support of a broad foreign assistance program, even with the sweeping reorganization proposed last year by the Peterson Commission.

A period of hard bargaining is ahead in which both the President and his congressional critics will have to make concessions. In the meantime, to prevent a national disgrace from turning into an international disaster, it is essential that Congress act promptly to keep the foreign aid machinery intact through another continuing resolution, extending the aid program at current levels beyond the Nov. 15 expiration date. In view of the depth of current disagreements, such an extension should allow at least 90 days for tempers to cool and for thoughtful reappraisal.

There is also need for prompt action to provide supplemental funds, as already requested by the administration, to help care for the nine million or more Pakistani refugees. There surely can be no quarrel over this urgent humanitarian need.

In reconsidering foreign aid, it would be helpful if both Congress and the administration disabused themselves of a myth that has been irresponsibly fostered lately by both the President and some of AID's congressional critics—the notion that the United States is bearing more than its share of the international development burden rightly assumed by the "have" nations for sharing with the "have nots."

Although the United States is still the largest contributor in absolute terms to overseas development programs, the U.S. contribution measured in terms of ability to pay—aid as a percentage of Gross National Product—ranks 12th among the 16 aid-donor nations. There is no place for pride or self-pity in this performance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Two-Nixon China Policy

Mrs. Gandhi's Visit

Mrs. Gandhi's arrival gives President Nixon the chance to get Indian-American relations out of the tailspin they've been in since the United States began condoning, if not quite endorsing, Pakistan's expulsion of some nine million refugees into India—a movement of people and misery, by the way, which has made war talk in the subcontinent ring louder than it has for years. That Indian-American relations are in a tailspin is apparent. The governments are all but openly snapping at each other and, at least on the Indian side, popular support for continuing a previously deep and friendly association has diminished sharply. This can only disturb those who believe that a good relationship between the world's strongest democracy and the largest is essential to the interests of them both.

There are perhaps three things that Mr. Nixon might consider. The first is to assure Prime Minister Gandhi that the direct supply of American arms to Pakistan will halt. The amount of arms affected would be trivial; whatever supplies might still be deemed necessary could be routed through third countries. But a halt would remove the most conspicuous and, in India, the most maddening symbol of American favor for Pakistan.

Secondly, Mrs. Gandhi deserves American assurance that the Aid India Consortium will treat India's refugee load not merely as a costly relief burden in itself but as a heavy drag on the country's whole economic development. Pakistan declared a moratorium on its debts; the United States acquiesced. Does fairness not argue that India should be "rewarded" for continuing to pay its debts on schedule?

Finally, Mr. Nixon has got to do some sympathetic listening. His own aides seem to have informed him that the humanitarian crisis on the subcontinent arises essentially from the general condition of poverty and from last year's cyclone, and that the political crisis is owed to India's aid and encouragement to the Bengali insurgents. Mrs. Gandhi will be able to offer a perspective closer to reality—namely, that the humanitarian and political disasters alike are chiefly of the Pakistan government's own making and that their resolution will require the kind of changes in Pakistani policy which only American urging can help bring about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Peking Visit

The declarations of Mr. Nixon's adviser indicate that preparations for the presidential visit to China are more difficult than expected. Mr. Nixon was generally expected to go to Peking before the end of the year. Before leaving for the Chinese capital, Mr. Kissinger had moreover asserted that the date of the Nixon visit would be announced "shortly after" his return. He has also shown caution on the results to be expected from the visit. The Peking talks, he said, will probably not solve "most of the problems" between the two countries. According to Mr. Kissinger, the conversations will deal only with bilateral problems. The Sino-Soviet conflict and the war in Vietnam will not be discussed.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

American Aid

The argument that aid is necessary to American foreign policy conflicts with the growing American conviction that those who said one could not buy friendships were right. The problem is not so simple. Much American aid has produced, not bought, invaluable good will and stability because it has done demonstrable economic and social good—though nearly always in countries which had governments and social structures (like the beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan) capable of using it, and so already well disposed to Western liberalism.

Of the 16 main donor countries, the United States now ranks 12th in scale of giving. Development aid in 1949 was nearly 3 percent of the American Gross National Product—now it is one-third of 1 percent, according to Mr. McNamara. It can hardly be allowed to fall to nil. But the Senate's warning had better be taken seriously in the wider context.

—From the Times (London).

Britain and Europe

The solid House of Commons majority for British membership in the Common Market is more than just testimony to the brilliant tactics and dogged policy with which Prime Minister Heath brought about this decision against unfavorable circumstances. It is more than just a reaction to the miscalculated opportunism of the Socialist opposition, which will cost its leader Wilson and other Labor politicians considerable loss of prestige and authority.

Behind Britain's "turning to Europe" is an unequivocal political will. England wishes to form its future within the European context—that is, it wishes to have a hand in forming Europe. For centuries it was a guideline of London's policy to prevent the domination of any single superior power on the Continent. This maxim has lost none of its timeliness despite the fact that one of its motives, the empire of a maritime power, is no more and that England is now binding itself to Europe instead of remaining apart from it. Europe needs this policy and this guideline.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1896

PARIS—In the 45 States of the American Union the people today will quietly go to the polls and decide by their ballots whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan is to be President of the United States for the next four years beginning March 4 next. Exciting as the campaign has been and momentous as are the issues involved, it all comes down to, we hope, the common sense victory of William McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1921

LONDON—Regarding the Irish Peace Conference, despite the admitted toughness of the present situation, despite the even tougher character of the Ulster prejudice against the South of Ireland, political opinion here tonight is that Mr. Lloyd George will get away with it once more, and get his compromise from both sides. It is to be hoped that within a few days, Ulster leaders will see the light.

Two Men in the Same Boat

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Many signs indicate that the political power and diplomatic policy of Prime Minister Chou En-lai are on the rise in China and that the forthcoming visit of President Nixon is directly linked to this.

Chou does seem to be running the People's Republic, but his position has not been firmly established. Therefore, the prospect of new U.S. relations, underlined by the Nixon trip, is a matter of signal importance to the prime minister's personal standing.

China-watching is an arcane and uncertain metier. Nevertheless, China-watchers, although they may disagree in their conclusions, start their analyses of the current situation with the strange events of Sept. 12-13: These touched off separate but contemporaneous chains of military and political events that almost certainly have not finished.

The Jet Crash

On that date, probably at night, a British-made Trident jet of the Chinese civilian airline crashed deep inside the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, apparently due to an accident, not an attack.

It was not a regular scheduled flight and, although a Trident can hold well over 100 passengers plus crew, only nine bodies were found in the wreckage. They were reportedly those of rather young people, including one woman. Mongolia protested the violation of its air space and Peking apologized through its embassy there.

Since China has few Tridents it is apparent the persons aboard must have had considerable influence to gain access to the aircraft. One theory is that they commandeered the plane in order to escape after an unsuccessful conspiracy. There had been reports of internal fighting in China prior to and coincidental with that time, and the three armed-services chiefs of staff have since disappeared from public view or mention in their country. The Communist party had been trying to re-establish its authority following the Cultural Revolution, during which Mao Tse-tung used the army to curb it.

Parade Canceled

Although the news leaked only tardily, right after the crash Peking canceled its annual October parade and displays, including pictures of Mao, were taken down. Notably fewer of his famous quotations were cited in the press and recently the public cult of Maoism has clearly been waning.

Mao, appearing very feeble, has been seen only once since mid-September—at the time of Emperor Haile Selassie's visit. When a Chinese delegation came to France last month, not a single member wore his customary Mao button or even once mentioned the Communist chief's name.

Meanwhile, an awaited People's National Assembly was not convened. Lin Piao, army commander and Mao's designated successor, has been kept from the public eye. A few days ago his picture appeared for the first time since the crash—in a magazine circulated abroad but not inside China. The army chief of staff, Gen. Huang Yung-sheng, was publicized in the same issue.

There has been rivalry between so-called leftist groups and others ever since Mao confided as much to a visitor in December, 1970. The leftists seem to have been losing power positions.

Nevertheless, Peking's agreement to receive Nixon may have revived old quarrels. There is speculation that the far left complains that China risks giving the appearance of ending its battle against materialism, abandoning its revolutionary line and cooling off on Vietnam.

Since Chou is involved in the Nixon visit far more than any other Chinese, his reputation is at stake. He must prove China will gain from the affair. He was pleased to be able to demonstrate that, since announcement of the President's trip, China has been admitted to the UN. After the vote was announced, the smiling prime minister appeared at an Iranian Embassy reception and toasted everyone in sight.

But there is no conclusive evidence that the struggle everyone suspects to be taking place can yet be considered over. Kang Sheng, chief of the Communist party security apparatus, was also mentioned with Lin and Huang in the magazine for foreign consumption only. The fact that it isn't distributed in China merely adds to the confusion.

About all we know is that Chou seems to be running the show, in the shadow of a faltering Mao, and that he appears to depend on a successful colloquy with Nixon as much as Nixon's own political future relies on a deal with Chou.

The High Road to the Great Wall

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—When Henry Kissinger and his 13 aides drove into Peking airport Oct. 26 to board their presidential Boeing-707 for Washington, they noticed something missing: the huge billboard that had faced them on arrival six days before. Gone were the 40-foot-high Chinese characters, each mounted on a wooden framework, that proclaimed: "Oppose U.S. Imperialism and All Its Running Dogs!"

Earlier, they found that Peking's diplomatic store, the Anti-Imperialist Shop, had been renamed the Friendship Shop since Mr. Kissinger's visit in July. The Anti-Imperialist Hospital was now the Friendship Hospital and the same change reportedly had been made elsewhere.

None of this, of course, means that friendship has replaced official antagonism, nor that the anti-American slogans that blanket China are all coming down. Nevertheless, symbolic gestures can play a valuable role in the new Chinese-American relationship.

The chief danger at the moment, as Japan warned the United Nations last month, is that the expulsion of Taiwan at Peking's demand could interrupt an "orderly process of evolution" and bring "an abrupt change in the delicate international situation prevailing in the Far East."

Larger Issue

For evolution toward a negotiated settlement between Taipei and Peking, rather than reunion by force, lies at the very origin of the China-United States effort to wind down a 21-year confrontation. It is an effort for peace that dwarfs UN membership issues.

The origin of that effort lies in a little-known episode in the fall of 1969. A China desk officer in the State Department learned that the Pentagon for budget reasons was planning to discontinue regular naval patrolling of the Taiwan Strait—a practice begun when President Truman interposed the Seventh Fleet in 1950 during the Korean war.

Suspension of the Taiwan Strait patrol had long been one of the major "signals" suggested by China analysts, along with trade and travel liberalization, to entice Peking into a serious dialogue. Peking's main conditions for improvement of relations were termination of United States "occupation" of Taiwan and the Strait.

But the Pentagon and the White House hesitated, although the defense of Taiwan depended on the U.S. security treaty and the carriers and cruisers of the Seventh Flet, not on the two destroyers in the Taiwan Strait or the few thousand American logistical troops on the island.

Moreover, while Communist China had always refused to renounce the use of force to regain Taiwan—Washington's precondition for recognition—it had never acquired enough sea or airlift for an invasion. It hinted instead that the issue could be resolved by peaceful means once Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, now 84, was gone.

In these circumstances, Secretary of State Rogers on Nov. 7, 1969, secretly cabled the American Embassies in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei to notify those governments that the regular Taiwan Strait patrol would be discontinued for budget reasons on Nov. 15. Taipei complained bitterly in private.

But within days after the unannounced suspension of the destroyer patrol, Peking's representatives in Hong Kong were asking whether the move had any significance. They were assured that it had.

A Key Moment

It was a propitious moment for the Nixon administration's year-long effort to open talks with China. Peking wanted a counterbalance for its impending border negotiations with Moscow, arranged after repeated frontier clashes and an indirect Soviet threat of a pre-emptive nuclear strike.

By Dec. 11, procedural Chinese-American discussions were under way in Warsaw, followed by formal ambassadorial talks on Jan. 20 and Feb. 20, 1970, the first in two years. A precedent was set by meeting alternately in the two embassies, instead of a Polish palace, where Soviet "bugs" were suspected.

Presumably to worry the Russians futher, Peking's representative made a point of driving up to the American Embassy in a large, black limousine with flags flying.

It was that series of meetings, suspended temporarily by the Chinese after American forces invaded Cambodia, that led to the higher-level Kissinger talks with Premier Chou En-lai and the projected Nixon visit to Peking.

This hopeful evolution thus stemmed substantially from withdrawal of the Taiwan Strait patrol. That symbolic gesture hinted that the Taiwan issue was for Peking and Taipei to settle—and acknowledged that Peking did not threaten Taiwan with immediate military seizure.

In response, China put aside its long-held position that nothing could be negotiated until Washington agreed to evacuate Taiwan and permit its reunion with the mainland. Peking agreed to discuss a wide range of Asian issues with President Nixon without preconditions—in effect giving Taiwan a lower priority. The American hope is that during Mr. Nixon's Peking visit a mechanism can be set up for the long continuing dialogue that is essential if other major differences are to be resolved.

But there is a risk now, with Taiwan expelled from the UN, that some in Peking may be tempted to press that advantage home by a return to the intransigent tactics of the past.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

At Princeton Conference

The FBI Revalue

By Joseph Kraft

PRINCETON, N.J.—Anybody interested in the cooling national temperature should examine the conference on the FBI which took place here in Princeton last weekend. For what shaped up as an exercise in "radical-chic" attack turned out to have a story line a good deal less predictable than expected.

In the course of the conference the achievements of the bureau were abundantly highlighted, and sympathetic attention was directed to its future problems. One thing that finally emerged was a sense that running the bureau well would be harder than ever once J. Edgar Hoover finally stepped down.

At the outset, to be sure, there was plenty of uncritical anti-Hooverism at work. The Committee for Public Justice, which sponsored the conference along with the Department of Politics at Princeton University, had put together a speakers' list dominated by professional haters of the FBI. And in the opening sessions they did their stuff.

I. F. Stone delivered a paper detailing what he asserted was the bureau's role as a political police system, beginning with the Palmer raids back in 1919 and 1920. Frank Donner of the American Civil Liberties Union and Prof. Thomas Emerson of the Yale Law School set out in abundant detail a record of violations by the bureau of the basic liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

An overheated account of J. Edgar Hoover as publicity-seeker was delivered by Robert Sherrill of The Nation magazine. And many of the charges were backed up by a group of former agents and informers for the FBI who had been assembled for the occasion.

But Prof. Duane Lockhard of the Princeton faculty took sharp exception to putting J. Edgar Hoover on trial. And a series of participants, many with practical experience in law enforcement, directed the conference to concrete cases.

Burke Marshall and John Doar—two former assistant attorneys general under John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson—addressed the problem of the bureau and civil rights. Marshall argued that the bureau had moved into the field no slower than the rest of the United States government. Doar, in a detailed paper p Dorothy Landsberg, once the bureau wa rights. It "demonstra of the toughest law- assignments imagina how and why it has reputation for thorou sistence, and toughn responsible law enfo

Two very tough fo prosecutors, William William Hundley, lo FBI as an investiga While they found particularly in goin ganized crime, their port was that the work of very high qu

Past Work P

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Throughout the moreover, Walter Pin nalist with extensive around the Congress phasizing the role federal officials play the bureau's work. H to show repeatedly t reau had acted in things done—or not Presidents, and senato gressmen.

Nobody can say dence what emerged conference in the end ly the FBI was disc normal way—not as landish fiend. There deal of concern—not ularly by Roger Wilk lawyer who had ser Justice Department wi of assistant attorney about keeping the bu a high level of perfo the future.

Above all, the bure made a scapegoat. Im point, what had starte gress of militant o was warned by John J attack the FBI sim "we feel more comfor cizing bureaucracy th ing ourselves."

Letters

U.S. Power

James Reston's article (IHT, Oct. 28) states that the entrance of Peking on the UN stage does not diminish U.S. power. But what power does he believe we have in the UN anyway?

If we go back to the Korean war, as a base period in history, to measure our power, we find "the good old U.S." alone supplied 90 percent of the men and war supplies. Since then there have been other ex events; to name a few, upheaval and today's V and Communist infl Cambodia and Thaila was our checkmate p UN to stop Communis there?

Now and then we v in the UN, but nev world-wide historical The UN's role of pea of course, a praisew But the fact is that ization has been sub more notch since Pr mission, to meet Mos table of worldwide control. U.S. power, of it, must be realized what it is: Missing ir

CHARLES C.

Paris.

Sartre

Georgette Harper, i voluted attack on Wil non's article on Sartre 28), demonstrates once young's invincible ign history by confusing and its aftermath wit (when, in this century ways produced the op dition), and by her bia that Sartre is somehow friend.

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MILAN S

Paris.

Who's a Pi

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.

At Princeton

The FBI R...

By Jos...

Rule in Tripura

...n Continues to Mount ...ian-Pakistani Border

...Nov. 2 (UPI).— ...g the East Pak... ...rder today fol... ...of clashes near ... of Kamalpur. ...ent-run Radio ...terday that In... ...made two com... ...tacks into East ...y in the Kamal... ...that Pakistani ...ised the drive, ...s and wounding

...fense Secretary... ...namurti describ... ...unday and yes... first retaliatory ...by Indian forces, ...prompted by 11 ...by Pakistani ar... ...d heavily damag...

ed the town of Kamalpur and caused civilian casualties.

Mr. Krishnamurti did not give details of the fighting, but described the situation as "serious."

'Successful' Steps

"We were forced to take steps to stop this shelling and we have been successful in doing so," Mr. Krishnamurti said. A military buildup by both sides has been under way in the area for two weeks.

An order bringing Tripura territory, where the battles took place, under "president's rule" was issued by the office of President V.V. Giri late last night following two meetings by a cabinet committee handling the nation's affairs while Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is on a tour of Western nations.

Although Tripura has been under central government authority, the order was seen as the closest step which the government could take to declaring an emergency in the area.

Indian constitutional provisions prohibit the declaration of an emergency in only part of the country.

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...11 seats won by ...ch's Republicans ...eally similar Na... ...arty in the 200-... house was the ...n parliamentary ...he 1935 general ... statistics show...

...this shift to the ...ed the basic ... Swiss political ...s said. The ma... ...our largest par... ...tions comprising ...coalition dropped ...from their 1967 ...seats to 162. ...of at least 11 ...lament was the ...ge. They clinch... ...the lower house ... upper chamber. ...as from the can... ...l out, could raise

43 Defect in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Pelted with stones by former colleagues, 10 East Pakistani members of the Pakistan High Commission here walked out of the embassy compound today with their families and declared allegiance to the Bengali nationalist secessionists.

A spokesman for the East Pakistanis, numbering 43 altogether, said that they were allowed to leave the compound with their personal belongings after being kept inside against their will for several months.

All were nondiplomatic staff members, mainly clerks.

Diplomat Asks Asylum

BERN, Nov. 2 (AP).—The deputy head of the Pakistani Embassy in Switzerland, Wahur Rahman, charging that Pakistani President Mohammed Yahya Khan's troops killed 1.5 million of his Bengali countrymen, asked Swiss authorities today for political asylum.



United Press International.

GROUNDED—BEA planes lined up at Heathrow on 2d day of ground workers' strike.

Thousands of Passengers Again Stranded

Heathrow Airport Still Tied Up by Strike

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A labor dispute brought operations at London's Heathrow Airport to a virtual halt today, forcing the cancellation of dozens of flights and stranding thousands of passengers.

London's high court slapped an injunction until Friday on six leaders of the dispute, prohibiting them from picketing.

Three American airlines—Pan American, Trans World and National—avoided some of the chaos, partially caused by fuel truck drivers refusing to cross a picket line, by flying to Shannon, Ireland, to refuel.

Airport officials said fog at Heathrow added to flight confusion and that all morning incoming flights, including one returning Princess Anne from an official visit to Hong Kong, were diverted to other airports.

The dispute began yesterday when a Canadian-owned company—General Aviation Services—began servicing Iberia, Spain's national airline. KLM, the Royal Dutch Airline, formerly did the work.

About 3,000 British European Airways workers voted yesterday to stop work until the British airport authority suspended the new General Aviation Services contract. They said the arrangement would result in a loss of jobs.

Today BEA ordered them back to work or be fired for breach of contract.

In another development, a man with an Irish accent telephoned the airport to say a bomb had been placed in the control tower. All 200 persons in the tower evacuated it for an hour.

But no bomb was found and the effect on air traffic was said to be minimal since few planes were flying. Four aircraft landed or took off during the period under guidance from an emergency radio truck on the field.

UN Unit Hits S. Africa for Jailing Dean

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The General Assembly's Special Committee on Apartheid last night denounced the five-year jail sentence passed on the Anglican dean of Johannesburg and called for an international judicial inquiry into "ill-treatment and torture of prisoners by the South African regime."

The committee said the conviction of the dean, the Very Rev. Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, under the Suppression of Communism Act shows the extent to which South Africa will go "to stifle all opposition to its racist policies."

The committee paid tribute to Dean ffrench-Beytagh and called on all governments and on world public opinion to denounce his conviction.

The committee's statement expressed anxiety over continuing reports of ill-treatment and torture of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

It said Ahmad Timol died "under the most suspicious circumstances during interrogation under police custody on Oct. 27."

Mr. Timol fell from the 10th floor of the Security Police headquarters in Johannesburg. Police said it was suicide.

Won't Come Out Alive

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (AP).—"I won't come out alive, you know," said Dean ffrench-Beytagh today, commenting on his sentence to five years' imprisonment.

Friends of the 59-year-old cleric, who suffers from a heart complaint, said he was "extremely angry" at the verdict of the Supreme Court yesterday.

They added that the dean hoped to take a vacation and travel around the country, pending appeal, to say farewell to his friends.

Another Cleric in Court

PRETORIA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ian Thompson, who shouted that he too was guilty when the Anglican dean of Johannesburg was sentenced to five years' imprisonment yesterday, appeared in court today charged with contempt of court.

After a brief hearing the case was postponed to Nov. 16, and the minister was released on his own recognizance.

Attacking IATA as 'Malignant Cartel'

Nader Unit Sues CAB Over Air-Fares Fixing

By Christopher D. Lydon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The fare-setting association of international airlines — already beset by internal disputes about transatlantic discounts and by the competition of cheap charter flights—was challenged anew by a lawsuit here today.

The Aviation Consumer Action Project—organized last spring by Ralph Nader—directed its suit against the Civil Aeronautics Board. But the real target of the action was the International Air Transport Association, known as IATA, whose secretly negotiated rate structures have almost invariably been approved by the CAB for the last 25 years.

The 70-page complaint described IATA as "an economically malignant cartel" that has fixed prices at unreasonably high levels, stultifying competition and the natural growth of tourism largely for the benefit of inefficient foreign carriers.

Possibly Unconstitutional

The suit argued it is illegal and possibly unconstitutional for the CAB to approve IATA's rate agreements and to let U.S. airlines participate in them.

The secret negotiation of fares violates anti-trust principles and the open-hearing requirements of administrative procedure, the ACAP charged. And to the extent that high fares restrict the traveling public's movements, it said, IATA fares also violate a constitutional "right to travel."

The suit said that the American government should enter bilateral negotiations on the fares for individual routes. Among the results, ACAP predicted, would be a strong consumer voice in international rate-making and fare reductions of up to 50 percent.

R. Tenney Johnson, the CAB's general counsel, said he was "befuddled" by the suit. The courts have left little doubt, he insisted, about the board's authority to review IATA rate agreements. But even if ACAP won its case and the CAB were forced to disapprove the IATA machinery, Mr. Johnson argued, the court's decision would have no practical effect on air fares.

With or without the participation of U.S. carriers, he said, IATA could agree upon a single transatlantic fare, for example, and expect the American competitors on the route—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines—to meet it.

If Pan Am and TWA sought to undercut it, Mr. Johnson continued, IATA members in Europe could threaten withdrawal of landing rights for the American lines.

But, Mr. Nader said in an interview today, the CAB's complete abandonment would open the way for a public investigation of international air rates, which, in turn, would invite congressional participation and add to the pressures for price-cutting reforms.

Auto Collision At Elysée Palace

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AFP).—Two automobiles used by French cabinet ministers collided in the courtyard of the Elysée Palace today as a special cabinet meeting came to a close about 6:45 p.m. No one was injured.

One of the cars was that of Jacques Duhamel, minister of cultural affairs, who was not in the auto. Neither was the other minister, who was not identified, in his auto. Damage to the cars was minimal.

They collided as the drivers prepared to leave the closely ranged parking ranks to approach the doorway to pick up the ministers as they left the meeting.

French Jet Pilot Killed

TOULON, France, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A French Navy Crusader jet blew up shortly after takeoff near here today, killing its pilot. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

Hardin in Turkey To Discuss Opium Ban

ANKARA, Nov. 2 (AP).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin arrived here today to discuss with Turkish leaders U.S. aid to develop crops to replace the opium poppy.

Turkey's government, under pressure from the United States and the United Nations, decided on June 30 to ban opium production, a traditional crop in western Turkey, after 1972.

Letters—

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Contract Reported Between Onassises

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT).—How can two people as different as Aristotle Onassis and the former Jacqueline Kennedy get along? He loves ouzo and moussaka, she favors steak and milk.

The answer is that they took no chances, according to Christian Cafarakis, for 10 years chief steward on Onassis' yacht, Christina. In a book published recently by Hachette, "Le Fabuleux Onassis" (The Fabulous Onassis), Mr. Cafarakis claims that their marriage contract included 170 clauses.

[In Washington, a spokesman for Mr. Onassis today described the report of a marriage contract as "ridiculous," United Press International said.

["Honestly, there's no such thing," said Mrs. Onassis' personal secretary Nancy Tuckerman. "It's really quite unfair and unkind. It's so fabricated."]

"She says it's false," Mr. Cafarakis commented today in Paris. "I say it's true. As for the publisher, he's very happy. Fifteen thousand copies in the first edition sold overnight."

The contract, he said, was worked out between their respective lawyers and signed by the couple in New York three days before they were married in 1968 on the island of Skorpios.

Clause 1

Clause 1 stipulates that Onassis would not require Jackie to give him a child, he said. Clause 19 calls for separate rooms. Mr. Cafarakis said that Mr. Onassis is an impossible man to live with. His telephone never stops ringing. Besides, he talks to himself for hours on end—and in Greek, the ex-steward said.

That is why, he said, aboard the Christina, Mrs. Onassis sleeps in her husband's former suite while he moved his quarters to a guest room, "Lesbos." In New York, she lives in her Fifth Avenue apartment, but he kept his suite at the Pierre Hotel.

Clause 7: She must spend all Catholic holidays and summer vacations with her husband but is otherwise free to travel.

Should Mr. Onassis decide to leave his wife, he would have to shell out $10 million for each married year. But if she leaves him before five years, she will only get $20 million, plus a $180,000 yearly alimony for ten years. Should he die while they are still married, she will inherit $100 million.



Jacques Haillot-ASA Press.

Christian Cafarakis and lighter, gift of Aristotle Onassis.

The figures go on and on: $5,000 for children's expenses, $10,000 for private expenses, $6,000 for bodyguards—all in all, $600,000 that Mr. Onassis is committed to giving his wife every year.

That, of course, doesn't include the jewels. According to Mr. Carafakis, Mrs. Onassis has accumulated 120 bracelets (50 diamond), 50 pairs of earrings, 300 necklaces and 1,000 rings. Not to mention that pair of gem-studded blue velvet slippers worth $120,000.

During an interview today, Mr. Cafarakis did not disclose how he knew about the contract. A tall, dark Greek with a crew cut, lively, shrewd dark eyes and a pleasant smile, he said: "After all, I was a butler. People talk when we're around—and sometimes, they leave papers lying around."

All through the book, Mr. Onassis comes out as penny-wise and pound-foolish.

For instance, he would send for a bottle of perfume all the way from New York to Athens, but only order the medium-sized one. That reportedly made his wife very mad. "Such a long trip for such a small bottle," she sniffed, according to Mr. Cafarakis. Or Mr. Onassis has his bread shipped to him from a Paris bakery all over the world, but he has his custom-made shirts cut ultra long to replace collar and cuffs when they fray.

Mrs. Onassis is described as a hard boss who never communicates with the Greek staff. "We're glad when she has one of her fits," Mr. Cafarakis wrote "because that way, she disappears in her room for at least two days."

She is so finicky that she insists everything be pressed "including her stockings" and her pink satin embroidered sheets must be changed "every time she drops into them, even for a siesta."

According to Mr. Cafarakis, the marriage was on the rocks a year ago. "They're too different," he said. "He likes business and bouzouki. She likes concerts and the jet set. Besides, he has a habit of undoing his necktie and his shoe laces the minute he gets to a restaurant. He is a sailor. He says so himself."

But all is well now. Mr. Cafarakis claims that Mr. Onassis spends less time on business and that his wife is learning to dance the sirtaki. And last April she bought him 365 ties at Capri.

Boutique Report

MILAN, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Princess Maria Pia of Savoy, a social reporter for the Milan women's magazine Eva Express, said today in a dispatch from Paris that Mrs. Onassis and her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, are planning to open a boutique in Rome.

PARIS THEATER

New, Vital 'Malade Imagina

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT).—Molière's last role proves a prize plum for Jacques Charon in the Comédie-Française's new production of "Le Malade Imaginaire." The skilful Charon plays the health-conscious Argan hilariously to the last quiver of nervous fright before his miraculous recovery in the finale.

The Charon characterization for all its surface buffoonery is deep and subtle, bridging the gap of centuries. His Argan is the contemporary morbid health-watcher in nightshirt and carpet slippers of his 17th-century ancestor.

This Argan of Molière is a self-centered neurotic who lurks in everyone, ready to leap to the fore. He howls piteously when left alone and is incapable of listening when in company unless the subject is his physical state. In 1971 he would have added a psychoanalyst to his entourage of resurrection men. But even talk about his health cannot hold him for long from his hurried trips to the *cabinet de nécessité*, from swallowing his pills every hour, or from missing one of his treatments. Behind the footlights this hypochondriac is a diverting figure of fun, a crashing bore who, thanks to the genius of his creator, emerges as an object lesson.

A transparent scrim of gauze on which is painted the exterior of a baroque mansion veils Argan's bedchamber. Dimly one catches sight of him snoozing fitfully in a four-poster. The curtain parts and the play begins, a masterpiece of theatrical vitality and comic invention, none of it smothered by production eccentricities.

Directors are often incorrectly praised for "bringing to life" some classic that has survived the centuries. This satire of Molière has been alive and vigorously kicking at superstitious quackery since February 10, 1673, when its author first played it. (He died after the fourth performance.) It is still in fine fettle and without need of directorial first aid. What its staging requires is a "live and let live" policy and director Jean-Laurent Cochet appreciates this. He has mounted it in a fashion that permits the text full range. It plays beautifully and it is beautifully played. Charon portrays the distressed monomaniac to perfection, trembling perpetually under his doctors' orders. Françoise Seigner is his mocking housekeeper who would tease him out of his self-created hell. Berengère Dautun is his treacherous wife; Catherine Hiegel, his daughter whom he would marry to a medicine man; Jacques Eyser his dominating Number One physician; Jean-Luc Moreau, the doctor's stammering son who courts his fiancée with invitations to the dissecting room; Jacques Toja, Argan's brother.

Jacques Marillier's costuming and decor handsomely set the 17th-century scene of this immortal comedy.

* * *

To open the evening there is "Les Sincères," a very infrequently performed curtain-raiser by Marivaux. Why this charming play has been so neglected is a mystery. It is filled with fun and rewarding roles, a witty warning on the dangers of plain speaking. Its main idea was borrowed from Molière's "Misanthrope," a play that has continued to inspire imitation.

"Les Sincères" is acted most engagingly at the Comédie-Française by Hélène Perdrière as the marquise who boasts of her inflexible sincerity, but is offended when her lover informs her that she is not the most beautiful woman in the world; by Claude Winter as the lady less anxious for frankness, by Michel Duchaussoy as the outspoken gallant and by Paule Noëlle and Alain Pralon as the servants.

Jean-Laurent Cochet directed again, displaying his gift for staging high comedy. His talents have long been known to those who have attended his series of classic matinees. With this evening at t Molière he receives cial recognition.

* * *

The death of Jo years ago depri drama of one of its ing younger writer is now being intr Parisian theatergoer mirable adaptation play. "Entertaining by Eric Kahne entitl taire." Jacques M produced it with s its grotesque bi Théâtre Moderne. Robinson plays t daughter; Paul Cr sinister brother; Haf senile father, and the young, troubles It is curious blac which murder, nymp mosexuality and arr development are the up for loud, raucous a weird comedy th great energy and hc and it is exactingly quartet of players. M contributes an especi performance as the suburbanite who ne

The drama is sup ited to 36 basic superstition that original play of Orto plodes. Among his tributes, Orton see derived from no for characters and his the fruits of his sh nation.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new on and Off-Broadway productions:

"On the Town," Leonard Bernstein's 1944 musical about three sailors on leave in wartime New York, is a "handsome and lavish resuscitation" that is "going to please those who remember its past rather than those who look to its future," Clive Barnes reports. The musical "has not the dimensions of a classic," says Barnes—"it is not Johann Strauss, Offenbach, Gilbert and Sullivan or even Jerome Kern. It does help, however, pinpoint a period." And the music—"for all its occasional shades of Aaron Copland lyricism"—does have a "brash and Broadway bounce" to it. "There is a confidence to 'On the Town' that few musicals can muster nowadays," Barnes concludes. "Unfortunately far too much of the time the confidence seems misplaced."

"Cartoon," a play by Murray Mednick, directed by Walter Blood, "though intriguing, is unfocused and inconclusive," Mel Gussow writes. Set in a futuristic world of "money, flesh and trash," the play concerns a "meshed and mysterious threesome" who escape to a beach, Gussow says. "In makeup and gesture all are cartoons, with Coolac (the hero on stage) torn right out of the funny papers. He moves his lined features stiffly, as if changing expression from panel to panel. When he speaks, in a barrage of accents from Maggie-and-Jiggs to Kat-

enjammer Kids, it toon balloons were around him.

"Lib Comes High"—l little play and a "earful" about a kint duper combination Anthony, Frances Germaine Gree Thompson reports. Joan T. Nourse, direc N. Evans, it is "snugl ed but absolutely u As a women's liber who stands "a gooc losing her sobriety, and her soul in one the heroine—as seen chester home—is a "r ing blonde," says Tho tress Nita Ramsey d ceedingly fine job of steady, day-time ti "neither she nor th suggests that away she's a dynamic latt of Arc." Presented b friars' Guild, the p staged at 220 W. 57th

"F. Jasmine Addams sical version of the by Carson McCuller own novel "The Me Wedding," does not h essential of a musi tion," says Clive Ba is to "add something adapted." This sto 12-year-old girl grow Southern town in 194 need music," says Bar music "in any case c fill the as-it-happens need." It is at its b is "most closely realiz ginal play," says Barn

W. German Criticism Prize to Poet of East

By Betty Falkenberg

COLOGNE, Germany (IHT).—From 1962 until last April, East Germany's greatest poet, Peter Huchel, lived in Potsdam in isolation, unable to receive visitors from the West or to leave the country and unable to print his poems there.

While Huchel was denied publication at home, he had an avid, if limited and esoteric, circle of admirers in the West. He was awarded a number of West German literary prizes, though he was allowed to "accept" none. In 1968, in celebration of his 65th birthday, a volume, "Hommage für Peter Huchel" appeared in West Germany (Piper Verlage, Munich) to which Ernst Bloch, Heinrich Böll, Nelly Sachs and other prominent poets and critics contributed.

Now, he has been given one of the most prestigious German literary awards—the prize for literary criticism of the German Academy for Language and Literature in Darmstadt.

Born in 1903 in Berlin, Huchel, who is now living in Italy, was editor of East Germany's renowned literary journal Sinn und Form from 1949 to 1962, when he was ousted by government authorities for not following the party line. The magazine had printed unpublished works by Brecht, poems of Günter Eich and Paul Celan, as well as Yevtushenko's "Babi Yar" in Celan's translation.

It was in recognition of his work on Sinn und Form that the Darmstadt academy gave him its literary criticism prize late last month.

Poem to Him

After his removal from the magazine he was not able to publish his work. In 1966, Wolf Biermann, the East German, wrote a song dedicated to him, entitled "Take Hope":

"Don't let yourself get hard
In these hard times,
Those who are too hard, break..."

"We don't want to hush it up
In these hushed-up times:
The Green breaks out of the branches..."



Peter Huchel
... now in Italy.

Now, Biermann has been hushed up, too. He can no longer perform in public nor publish.

Politically, Huchel's position defies easy categorization. He chose East Germany after the war with open eyes. Yet he opposed collectivization. At the same time, he has been sharply critical of the West, often demonstrating a naïve bias, reflecting Eastern propaganda.

His poem "Exile" expresses the two strivings within him, the one calling for change, the other clinging to roots:

"Go with the wind,
Say the shadows.
Summer lays the iron sickle
On your heart.
Go, before the stigma of fall
Burns into the maple leaf.
"Stay, says the stone.
Dawn breaks where light and leaf
Inhabit each other
And the face
Dies in the flame."

In "Der Garten des Theophrast," he writes:

"Remember, my son, remember him
Who once grew stalks like trees.
They issued orders to tear up the roots.
Your light fades, defenseless leaves."

The late poems are less facile and hardly ever rhymed, as opposed to the early ones. They are brief, bald, with concrete imagery, composed, as it were, "under the root of the thistle," where "language now dwells."

In April this year, Huchel was suddenly granted a visa. Was it through the successful intervention of friends? Heinrich Böll brought Huchel's plight to the attention of the International PEN Club and he was backed by writers like Arthur Miller and Graham Greene.

Or was it the effect of a letter to the Times (London) by David Carver, the secretary-general of the International PEN Club, demanding that the East German regime let him out?

The fact is that Huchel suddenly found himself on his way to Italy to the Villa Massimo (an establishment for West German writers and artists), where, with his wife and son he will spend the coming year. Speculation has it that he will settle somewhere in West Germany when the year is up.

Music in London

Glossop as Verdi's Falstaff —Too Good to Be Pathetic

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—A new Falstaff is always news, if only because it is a fat part, not lightly undertaken, nor lightly taken away. At the Met, in the half century between 1894 and 1944, there were only four: Maurel, Scotti, Tibbett and Warren.

Covent Garden's Zeffirelli production of 1961 was built around the admirable Falstaff of Geraint Evans, and remained pretty much his private property until Friday night, when Peter Glossop added a tremendous paunch to a naturally substantial frame and sang the role for the first time in England.

It's a tricky business for a singer with as much voice as Glossop has. Although Verdi gave his fat knight plenty to sing, one thinks of the part as primarily a vehicle for a great comedy actor; and it is difficult, maybe impossible, to sing it as well as Glossop does and still present a comical figure, least of all a pathetic one.

And Glossop, in London, has the additional handicap of being associated with such baritone thunderers as Tonio, Iago, Rigoletto, Renato and the Conte di Luna rather than with the basso buffo parts that paved Sir Geraint's course to Sir John. Not a subtle actor at best, Glossop tends, what with handlebar mustache and flamboyant attitudes and gestures, to suggest something closer to Col. Blimp. But he sings gloriously, including even artful excursions into falsetto.

Also new to the cast was Delme Bryn-Jones as Ford. He didn't sing Glossop off the stage in Act II Scene I, as Tibbett sang Scotti that January 3 in 1925, but he stood his ground; and against Glossop that is a tidy vocal accomplishment. Scotti, in 1925, had been singing Falstaff for 30 years, and had little voice left—which, that one scene aside, is not an unbecoming infirmity in a Falstaff.

There was a new conductor, too, in Aldo Ceccato, who paced the performance admirably, and inspired the orchestra to a lively and delightful account of Verdi's orchestral masterpiece. And Regina Resnik was back in her favorite part of Mistress Quickly, hamming it up with relish and skill, and favoring us with baritonal chest tones the like of which I have not encountered since catching Tallulah Bankhead, a decade or so ago, in a road company performance of "Private Lives."

Chaplin Films Go on View in Paris Theaters

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT).—Charlie Chaplin, 82, arrived in Paris today to attend a revival of "Modern Times," his movie which has not been seen by the general public in 20 years.

"France has a special meaning for me," he said. "I think the French understand my films better than anyone else."

"Modern Times" will have a by-invitation-only showing tomorrow at the Paramount-Elysées. Thursday, it goes on the bill at Publicis-Elysées and the Paramount-Odéon. Nine other Chaplin films will be seen in Paris this fall. Mr. Chaplin recently signed an arrangement with Blackink, Ltd., for a reported $5 million, giving the company worldwide distribution rights for all media, including television.

Soviet Union Finds Old Buddhist Temple

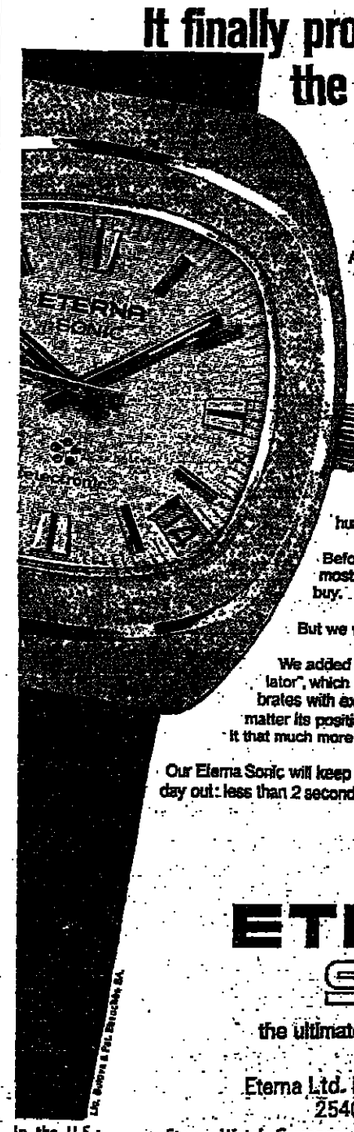
MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Archaeologists have discovered a 1st-century BC Buddhist temple in the Soviet Union, Tass news agency said.

The experts said the temple was found near Termez, Uzbekistan.

Under a layer of brick covering the tower, specialists found pictures of lotus flowers and circles—symbolic images of Buddha—on a smooth plastered surface, Tass said.

Rummage Sale

The dates given for the biannual rummage sale, sponsored by the Pro-Guild at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue Georre-V, Paris-8, in the International Herald Tribune, Oct. 30-31, were incorrect. The sale will be held Thursday and Friday Nov. 4 and 5.

The Swiss obse
with punctuality:
It finally produced
the Eterna

At Eterna we've been with punctuality for o years.
Finally, we decided should not merely c our efforts on impro conventional watch.
So we turned to
The electronic wa incredibly accurat mechanism. Which need to wind up. An hums instead of ticks.
Before we came along it most accurate wristwatch buy.
But we went even further.
We added what we call a "flexi lator", which makes sure the tunin brates with exactly the same freq matter its position on your wrist. Whi it that much more accurate.
Our Eterna Sonic will keep the same accurate t day out: less than 2 seconds variance a day.
ETERN
SON
the ultimate in Swiss Watc
Eterna Ltd. Precision Watc
2540 Grenchen/Sv
In the U.S.:
Eterna Watch Company of America Inc., 315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10
In Canada:
Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., Phillips Square 1240, Montreal 111.

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BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1971

...'s Expansion Rate ...er, Barber Says

Nov. 2 (UPI).— ... of the Exchequer ...arber told business ...y that Britain now ...ance to expand its ...owth at the fastest ...s.

... the Institute of Di... ...ual conference that ... already was expand... ...e of between 4 and ...twice as fast as the ... the past six year...

... implementation of ...m reforms there is ... to believe there is ...ortunity for a period ... growth at a rate ...higher than we have ... for a good many ...s exactly what Brit... needs to provide the ... for investment and ... the Treasury min...

Prices Plunge

... market, however, ...ed to this statement ...easury announcement ... the official reserves ...he pound had climb... ...th consecutive month ...o set a new peak of ...($5.2 billion).

...stocks plummeted on ...arket and many mil... ...ds were wiped from ...value. Some dealers ... Street's gloom and ...971 low.

...n exchange register... losses that at one ...t the worst single ...or 16 months before ...ile buying by bargain

...et Halved ...rd Quarter

..., Nov. 2 (Reuters). ...nal Nickel Co. of ... yesterday its profits ... than halved in the ...er and dropped ...he nine-month period. ... was $23.75 million, ... a share, compared ... million, or 79 cents, ... Sales fell 33.9 per... ...3 million from $262.2 ...or ago.

...h profits were $86.4 ... $1.15 a share, down ... million, or $2.16 a ...r ago. Sales declin... ...ent to $613.8 million ...illion.

...ired a quarterly divi... ...cents.

...pany said the profit ...re mainly due to re... ...eries of primary nickel ...mill products, higher ...ower prices.

...Bond Liebig's ...Drops Slightly

..., Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).— ...nd Liebig Ltd. net ...e year ended June 30 ...ghtly to £7.17 million ... million last year, the ...id today.

...wever, rose to £246.3 ...n the previous £229.1

...pany declared a final ... 7.5 percent, making ...10.75 percent.

Toyota, Nissan Report Increased Sales and Profit

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 2.—Two major Japanese auto manufacturers, Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., have announced increased sales and profit for the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Toyota said profit rose 6.5 percent to 5.2 billion yen ($14.4 million at official parity) from 4.88 billion yen in the previous six months.

Sales increased 14.6 percent to 557.1 billion yen from 486 billion yen. The company announced an unchanged dividend of 3.75 yen.

Nissan said its profit rose 7.8 percent to 15.2 billion yen from 14.1 billion yen in the comparable half-year of 1970. Sales were 460.3 billion yen, up 20.4 percent from the previous 382.3 billion yen.

Nissan declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 yen per share plus 2 percent stock, compared with 4 yen per share a year ago.

Other Reports

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said profit fell 36.7 percent in the first half ended Sept. 30. Profit was 3.1 billion yen, down from 4.9 billion a year earlier. Sales were 202.6 billion yen, up from 199.4 billion.

The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen, down from 3 yen a year earlier.

Asahi Chemical Industry Co. said half-year net fell 26.3 percent to 2.8 billion yen from 3.8 billion a year earlier. Sales rose to 136.89 billion yen from 116.6 billion.

Asahi declared a semi-annual dividend of 1.5 yen per share plus 4 percent stock, unchanged.

Teijin Ltd. reported earnings for the half-year dropped 48.9 percent to 3.5 billion yen from 4.9 billion a year ago. Sales rose to 112.7 billion yen from 106.5 billion.

Teijin set an unchanged 3-yen dividend for the half year.

Government Plans VAT

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The government plans to introduce a bill in the forthcoming parliamentary session to establish a value-added tax system.

The plan was announced today by Queen Elizabeth in a speech to the House of Lords outlining the government's legislative plans in the new session.

Fear Grows In Canada of U.S. Moves

Experts See Lasting Damage to Economy

By Neil Harrison

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Canadian economists are becoming increasingly fearful that measures to solve U.S. balance of payments problems could have irreversibly damaging effects on the Canadian economy.

U.S.-Canadian negotiations are continuing on whether Canada should be exempted from U.S. measures designed to protect the hard-pressed dollar. Toronto economists say that failure of the talks could lead to soaring inflation in Canada and an unprecedented level of unemployment by the end of the winter.

The basic Canadian argument for exemption from such U.S. moves as the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imports is that U.S. economists are publicizing only one side of U.S.-Canadian economic relations—the side which favors Canada.

Much has been made in Washington of the fact that Canada had a merchandise trade surplus with the U.S. of $1.38 billion last year—the first surplus after many years of deficits.

Canadian economists say that U.S. experts overlook other and more significant facts when they point out that Canada sold more manufactured goods to the U.S. than it bought.

The full extent of U.S. involvement in the Canadian economy is difficult to document but figures generally cited here show that nearly two-thirds of the factories operating in Canada are U.S.-owned and about 90 percent of companies employing more than 5,000 people are American-owned and controlled.

The result of this is a constant and steadily growing flow of Canadian money to the United States which helps pay for American investments in Canada.

Canadians say the real balance of payments between the two countries shows a current account surplus of only about $12 million when this is taken into account.

Unemployment is already the No. 1 political headache faced by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The Economic Council of Canada estimates that more than 2.5 million new jobs will be needed in the coming decade, just to take care of new job-seekers coming onto the labor market.

In addition to the unemployment problem, there is a danger, according to leading Canadian economists, that the U.S. measures will put Canada irretrievably under U.C. control by making this country unable to pay debts across the border.

Canada's only bargaining power lies in its energy resources—a commodity of which the U.S. economy is in growing need.

But this bargaining pressure could be applied only over a longer time-scale than the immediate crisis. In the short term, there are fears that U.S. actions could shatter the present relative prosperity of the average Canadian.

Economist Sees Dow at 500 in 1972

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average could fall to the 500 level next year, according to Eliot Janeway, who is widely known in the United States as an author, lecturer and television-show guest.

The following are excerpts from a recent conversation between Mr. Janeway, who prefers to call himself a "political economist," and Vartanig G. Vartan, of The New York Times staff.

The talk took place before the 13.14 point plunge of the Dow average yesterday. That decline carried the Dow to its low for the year—825.86.

QUESTION—Forecasting the stock market is a very tricky business. But you have scored some remarkable success in recent years. What do you regard as your outstanding forecast?

ANSWER—In 1965, I said the Dow Jones industrials would go to 1,000. They peaked out at 906 in February, 1966. My prediction for the bear-market bottom in 1970 was 625. Again, I was a few points off. It bottomed out at 631.

Q—Do you regard yourself as someone with a special crystal ball for the stock market?

A—Let me make one thing clear. I am not in the market guessing game. Nor am I a market technician.

Q—Then how do you regard your role?

A—It's to diagnose the pragmatic upshot of each market swing as to whether there's going to be a happy or an unhappy landing. My role is to be an advisers' adviser.

Q—But you've had some forecast misses, too. Would you cite a recent example?

A—I've been wrong over the last month. I thought there would be a last-chance rally, with the Dow moving up to 915 or 920. But a pre-Phase 2 rally never got off the ground.

Q—What do you see on the market horizon at the present time?

A—The stock market doesn't have a chance of coming back with the public leaving it. I see the Dow getting down to 500 in 1972 as a test level.

Q—Pardon me, Mr. Janeway. You said 500?

A—Yes. And I'm not saying that 500 will be the low. I would want to see what political confidence is at that time. And whether the public is still leaving the market and whether the government is making any progress towards working out of its busted condition.

Q—But 500 on the Dow would put it 131 points below the bear-market bottom in May of last year. Why does the market have to fall that far in your estimation?

A—Because the Dow industrials will be driven down to a 6 percent yield basis before they can become attractive again. They now yield only 3.7 percent. The departure of the amateur investor out of industrials and into bonds has hurt the stock market fatally. The druggist's wife in Dubuque is paying more and more attention to yields—and so are fiduciaries.

Q—In your opinion, what should the average person do with his money today?

A—The number one objective is to hang onto it. I've been saying that inflation's going to get worse. I've written an entire book on that subject. It's called "What Shall I Do With My Money?"

Q—Would you mind explaining your position a bit further?

A—I've been bullish about the American economy until October of 1970. The General Motors strike was the sea change. What it really did was to precipitate a sympathy strike by business buyers and a strike by consumers. I was bullish about the world economy until April, 1971, when the Germans started the dollar crisis, which I think is phony but which has resulted in the international monetary crisis which is real.

Q—What can get the economy moving again?

A—I say there's only one hope. A reactivation of business buying. Inventory buying, people, buttons, string, right down the line.

Q—What is your opinion of Phase 2?

A—It's Operation Tanglefoot. An exercise in stimulative restraint. That's self-contradictory. The most important question about Phase 2 is how quickly Phase 3 will start.

Q—What's your estimate of how long Phase 2 will last?

A—I think you'll begin to hear talk about Phase 3 around the end of November. But in Phase 3 you'll be creating intolerable conditions, with wages going up and the economy slackening.

Q—Mr. Janeway, your view of where the stock market is headed contrasts with that of many of the so-called experts and analysts on Wall Street, as well as that of most economists. How do you account for this sharp divergence?

A—If computers were people, the economists and the others would not be wrong. This is not a numbers game, it's a people game. The Wall Streeters are disoriented. What's really happening boils down to this: The money user is on strike.

Q—And the money user won't start spending until confidence is restored?

A—Correct.

Q—Does this mean Mr. Nixon won't win in 1972?

A—Nixon will get thoroughly Hooverized unless he can make Phase 3 work. He's got to be ready before next Easter.

But Supply Seen Ample

Analyst Says Demand for Credit Will Rise

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The total demand for funds in U.S. credit markets will rise substantially in 1972, an economist predicts. But, because the supply of credit is expected to be ample, upward pressure on interest rates should be limited.

In one of the first detailed, published forecasts of the supply of and demand for funds next year, Sally S. Ronk, vice-president and economist at Drexel Firestone, Inc., estimated that total demand for capital would come to $166.3 billion in 1972, up from an expected $148.1 billion this year and only $104.9 billion in 1970.

Dr. Ronk, who was a pioneer in the analysis of the flow of funds in the capital markets during a quarter-century at Bankers Trust Co., predicted that a decline in the demand for long-term funds by corporations next year would be more than offset by substantial increases in short-term credit needs, by a surge in consumer borrowing and by a large jump in the net credit demand of federally sponsored agencies.

Major Swings

On the supply side, Dr. Ronk's analysis showed a number of major swings. For example, foreign investors (chiefly foreign central banks) are expected to supply $19.2 billion to the U.S. capital markets next year, compared with only $1.5 billion in 1970.

Similarly, thrift institutions—savings and loan associations, savings banks and credit unions—should supply $29.3 billion during 1971 (mostly to the mortgage market) but this should drop next year.

The offsets to these contractions, Dr. Ronk predicted, should come chiefly from business ($15.7 billion in 1971 and $25.1 billion in 1972) and government ($6.5 billion to $12.6 billion) and a swing from a minus $15.8 billion to a plus $8.8 billion in the "residual"—the supply of funds to come from sources that cannot be otherwise identified.

"In and of itself," she said, "the heavy prospective volume of demands on the credit markets sounds alarming and suggests intense upward pressures on interest rates. But before we become overly concerned, we should look at the volume of funds flowing to savings and other institutional investors that are available to meet these demands."

In her analysis, Dr. Ronk assumed that the gross national product would total about $1,145 billion in 1972, up almost $100 billion from this year, that the Federal Reserve would pursue an "even-handed" policy that would increase the money supply by 6.5 percent and that corporate profits would be up 19 percent.

Industry's Income Declines, Broker's Prospectus Reveals

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Reynolds Securities Inc., a major Wall Street brokerage house, experienced a sharp earnings decline in this year's third quarter as a result of a slowdown in trading volume in the stock market.

The decline, which came to light in a newly issued prospectus for the concern's proposed public offering, provides an indication that third-quarter revenues contracted sharply in the securities industry. Reynolds has in recent years been one of Wall Street's most profitable houses.

The firm reported that pro forma net income in the three months through Sept. 30 totaled $1.53 million. This compares with a net of $6.25 million in this year's first half. No quarterly breakdown was provided for the half-year total.

The third-quarter total indicated that the Reynolds rate of earnings had been roughly halved from the first-half rate. The results are listed on a pro forma basis because the firm was a partnership prior to Sept. 1. Accounting for partnerships differs from accounting for corporations.

The earnings decline was attributed by the firm largely to "a decline in securities trading volume." This decline for the quarter was experienced by most of the securities industry and was not restricted to Reynolds.

When compared with earnings in the third quarter of last year, Reynolds experienced an earnings gain in the comparable span this year. The indicated pro forma net for the 1970 period was $1.17 million, or $353,000 less than in the 1971 period.

Company Reports

Emerson Electric

Yr. to Sept. 30	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	656.4	657.0
Profits (millions) ..	56.13	54.61
Per Share	2.37	2.30

Gen. Pub. Util.

Nine months	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	375.8	307.0
Profits (millions) ..	50.8	37.7
Per Share	1.63	1.34

Lowenstein (M.) & Sons

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	105.08	84.37
Profits (millions) ..	2.0	1.94
Per Share	0.61	0.60
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	323.87	282.66
Profits (millions) ..	6.77	6.41
Per Share	2.06	1.99

Texas Instruments

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	178.1	189.3
Profits (millions) ..	7.85	6.13
Per Share	0.71	0.56
Nine months		
Revenue (millions).	562.1	632.5
Profits (millions) ..	24.54	23.48
Per Share	2.22	2.13

Foster Wheeler

Nine Months	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	366.8	275.2
Profits (millions) ..	4.4	3.84
Per Share	1.39	1.22

Walter E. Heller

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	1,746.1	1,567.0
Profits (millions) ..	55.73	56.77
Per Share	1.72	1.78

(Continued from Page 9)

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N.Y. Prices Turn Up After Steep Early Fall

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange steadied today to finish slightly higher, following yesterday's sharp plunge that sent the Dow Jones industrial average to a 1371 low.

The Dow industrials gained 2.12 to close at 827.98, thus posting only its third advance in the last 15 sessions.

Yesterday's setback amounted to 13.14 points—the worst break in 2 1/2 months—and selling pressure continued to send prices downward after the opening bell today.

At 10:30 a.m., the blue-chip indicator was behind 7.23 and hearts were sinking on Wall Street. Then came the turnaround and prices began to improve steadily.

At 11 a.m. the average was down by 4.09 and, half an hour later, it had edged into plus territory. "The market found a little support and there was some short covering in glamour issues," noted one brokerage-firm official.

Ripe for Recovery

A month ago, the Dow industrials were knocking on the door at 900. The steady pullback in recent weeks, brokers said, made stock prices ripe for at least a technical recovery.

The only other advancing sessions during the last 15 trading days came on Thursday and Friday of last week. Both gains ran slightly in excess of a single point for the industrial average.

Volume rose today to 13.33 million shares from yesterday's slow pace of 10.96 million shares.

The active list told the story of today's market, complete with cross currents, in its own way. It contained both gainers and decliners, but no changes of more than a fraction of a point. Yesterday, all of the 15 most actives finished lower.

Wall Street analysts kept scanning the gray clouds in search of silver linings. "There's lots of cash around," reported one broker, "but the main haven for funds now seems to be the bond market and savings institutions."

American Stock Exchange prices were weak as declines led advances, but the exchange index was unchanged.

Figures for OTC Confirm Volume To Be Substantial

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Volume statistics for the U.S. over-the-counter (OTC) market became available yesterday for the first time and confirmed that trading in unlisted stocks is substantial.

The National Association of Securities Dealers, the self-regulatory agency for the OTC market, reported turnover of 6,200,800 shares for the day, sharply high r than the volume of 2,842,000 shares on the American Stock Exchange.

The volume of trading in shares listed on the major stock exchanges has traditionally been reported. But volume for the shares not listed on the exchanges could not be computed before the startup of NASDAQ—an acronym for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations.

The NASD had reported previously that preliminary studies had indicated that OTC turnover would normally exceed the cumulative volume on all of the registered exchanges in the country, except for the New York Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ volume on a weekly basis was expected to be about half of Big Board volume. Yesterday, the over-the-counter turnover was somewhat more than half the Big Board's 10.96 million shares.

Because of the sharply declining market yesterday, however, it was considered possible that volume distortions existed.

Limit Set on Payout Hikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Committee on Interests and Dividends today requested corporations to limit dividend increases to 4 percent in 1972.

The base to which the principle will be applied is the total amount per share adjusted for stock dividends and splits paid in any of the corporations' fiscal years ending during 1969, 1970 or 1971.

The new standard will apply to dividends paid after Jan. 1, 1972.

Dividends paid prior to that time remain subject to the President's request that dividends not be increased, the committee said.

Guidelines specifying coverage exemptions and other technical details expected to be observed under the voluntary program administered by the committee will be issued by Nov. 15.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)..	2.4928	2.4921
Belgian franc...	46.50-55	46.55-59
Deutsche mark	3.736	3.3378
Guilder.....	3.35	3.351875
Swiss franc.....	3.988-.989	3.9960-70
Yen.....	326.97	329.0

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	13	AbacusF	.74g	18	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾	
85⅝	54	AbbtLb	1.10	66	57⅛	57½	56⅝	57	— ½
60	45½	ACF Ind	2.40	284	50½	50½	50	50	— ½
17⅞	12½	AcmeCicv	.80	16	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
64¾	42½	Acme Mkt	2b	21	52⅜	56⅜	49⅝	50	— ⅜
14½	12¼	AdmsEx	.85g	60	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
19⅜	10	Ad Mills	.20	23	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
49⅞	23⅜	Address	.60g	150	31½	29¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
21	8	Admiral		57	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
70⅛	45⅜	AetnaLife	1.60	109	58⅜	60⅜	55⅜	56¼	+ ¾
13½	8¾	Aguirre Co		2	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	
29½	20½	AiResn Inc		114	23¾	23⅞	22⅞	23	— ⅛
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod	.20b	33	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51½	+ ⅛
26½	16¼	Aircoinc	.80g	122	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	AJ Industries		6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
46¼	34½	Alcoa	1a	12	37¼	37½	36½	36½	— ⅛
17⅞	15¼	Ala Gas	1.10	22	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅞	Alaska Inters		136	17⅞	18⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46	26½	AlbertoC	.32	31	27	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ½
15⅝	11	Albertsns	.36	15	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	Alcan Alum	1	95	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
24¼	15½	AlcoStand	.30	20	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
46⅞	41⅜	Alcon Lab	.36	16	43⅜	41⅞	41⅝	41½	— ⅛
31⅜	22	Alexndrs	.20r	13	22	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
17¼	12½	AllAmLf	.24g	13	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
18½	11⅛	Alleg Cp	.16g	34	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
32½	7⅛	AllegLud	1.40	112	17½	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
45¾	35½	AllegLud	pf 3	9	35½	35¾	35¼	35½	
25⅛	19½	AllegPw	1.36	41	22¼	22¾	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	AllenElE	.87f	42	17	17	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
34⅜	23⅜	AlldMills	2	78	27½	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
38¾	25½	Alld Main	.45	15	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	18½	AlldMills	.75	1	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22½	14½	Allied Pd	.68	36	18½	19⅜	18½	18¾	
37¼	26⅝	AlliedStr	1.40	53	31⅞	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
10	5	Allied Super		56	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	12	AllisCh	.20g	142	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
27½	20½	AllrigtAut	.60	7	25⅝	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19¾	13½	AlphaPC	.10g	13	13⅜	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
70	43	Alcoa	1.80	245	43	43⅜	41	41	—2
31⅛	25⅜	AmalSug	1.60	3	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
16¼	11½	AMBAC	.50	55	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	20½	Amer Es	1.20	30	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20½	
71½	40½	AmHess	.22d	27	41	42½	40⅝	41¾	+ 1
157¾	90¾	AmHP	pf3.50	45	91½	94	91½	92	+1
76½	53½	AAirFlitr	.83	62	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	— ⅝
40⅜	21⅞	Am Air	.60p	358	35⅞	36¼	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
23	13	ABaker	.20g	21	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
49¾	28⅛	A Brnds	2.20	118	39⅜	39¾	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅛
48	25	AmBdcst	1.20	84	41	41½	40⅜	41⅛	
42⅛	30¼	AmBldgM	.24	8	38	38¼	38	38¾	+ ⅛
45⅛	32¼	Am Can	2.20	93	33½	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
39½	24⅜	A Can pf1.75		6	26½	25⅞	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Am Cem	.33f	33	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅛	A Chain	1.60	10	24⅛	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅜
26½	20⅝	ACrySug	1.40	10	20⅞	22½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	57	ACrySug	pf4.50	220	58	58	58	58	— ½
37⅝	29⅞	A Cyan	1.25	313	29	29½	28⅝	29⅛	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¼	17½	Am DistIII	1	6	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
52⅜	28¾	ADistTel	.30g	72	48½	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅜	Am DualVest		32	8⅛	8½	8⅜	8½	
14⅜	11⅜	ADuaVt	pf.84	5	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¾	
32⅜	25¾	AmElPw	1.70	585	27⅜	28	27⅜	27¾	
14⅜	4⅛	Am Exp	Ind	117	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
62	20⅜	Am Exp	pf	220	22	22	22	22	
23⅛	16⅜	Am Fin	1.70	11	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
28	24⅜	AGnBd	1.81g	66	27	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	7⅜	A Gnln	pf1.80	6	34⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
14⅜	8⅜	Am Hoist	.40	25	11	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
84⅞	78	A Home	1.70	113	82½	81⅞	81⅞	81¾	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅜	Am Hosp	.26	333	37	37⅝	36⅜	37⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅜	AmInvst	.36g	34	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
38	23⅜	A Medical	.12	44	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32	— ⅜
23⅜	17	A Medicorp		166	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
37⅜	25¼	A MtClx	1.40	313	25⅛	27	25⅛	26¼	+1
10⅜	7⅞	A MtClx	pf 4	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+1⅜
9	5⅜	Am Motors		279	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	35¼	ANatGas	2.20	72	36	36⅛	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
66⅛	41½	AResDv	.18g	154	42⅜	43¾	42½	43⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	Am Seal	.72	3	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
35	24	Am Ship	.60b	108	31	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	17½	ASmelR	1.20	393	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	
53⅜	31⅜	AmSoAfr	.70	48	.22	33½	32	33	+1
32⅛	12⅜	Am Stand	.40	171	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅜
91	55	A Std	pf4.75	42	57	57½	55¾	57	+ ½
32	22½	Am Sterl	.52	83	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	7	AT&T	wt	358	7	7⅛	7	7	
53⅛	42	Am T&T	2.60	2155	42⅛	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛	
59⅛	44	Am T&T	pf 4	170	57¼	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
17	13	AWatWk	.68	15	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
23	14	Ameron	.60	1	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
19⅛	14¼	Ametek	.60a	23	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
4	2⅞	AMF Inc		74	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	30¼	Amfac	.60	58	32	32½	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	54	AMP Inc	.64	65	55¾	57¼	56½	57½	— ⅛
10¾	6¼	AmpPsh	.36g	11	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	13½	Ampex	Corp	164	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
45	33	Amstar	1.70	23	34⅝	34¾	34	34½	+ ⅛
10⅛	9	Amstar	pf.68	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
43¼	29½	Amsted	1.60	6	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Amtel	.20	13	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23¾	12⅜	Anacond	.50p	433	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
40	28⅜	Anch Hock	1	44	30¾	31½	30⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
23	14½	Ancorp	.48b	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
47¾	36½	And Clay	1.20	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
18½	12¼	ApacheCp	.25	65	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	21	ApcoOil	.20i	11	21	21	21	21½	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Apco Co	.16	93	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅜	APL Corp		8	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
22	17½	APL pf	C1.06	2	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
18⅜	8	Applied Mag		79	8	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
137½	117	ARA Svc	1.18	24	138¾	140	138¾	140	+1¼
25¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g	21	17	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
38⅞	29¼	ArcataN	pf 2	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	33	Arch Dan	1	11	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	— ⅞
25	18⅜	Ariz PSv	1.08	66	19	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
13	5	Arians	D Str	57	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen	RltyDv	220	13¾	14	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	15¾	Armco	Stl 1	139	16¾	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
30	26½	Armc	pf 2.10	11	27	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
43¾	31½	Armst	Ck .80	40	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	33¾	Arm	Ru 1.60	23	36⅝	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅛	Aro	Corp .90	5	19⅛	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
41	25	Arvin	Ind 1	53	33¾	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ashld	Oil 1.20	517	21⅛	21⅝	20½	21⅜	+ ⅛
59	44½	AshlO	pf2.40	4	44½	44¼	43¾	44⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Assd	Brew	2	8	8	8	8	
58	48	Assd	DG 1.20	37	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	51¾	+ ⅜
35	27	Asd	Sp 1.20b	2	24½	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅜	Assd	Transp	19	9¼	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	12	Athlone	.30g	1023	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.36	36	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
100	87¼	AtlCE	pf5.87	3	91	91	91	91	+1
78¼	61⅛	Atl	Richfld 2	690	61½	62	60¾	61⅝	— ⅛
61	51	AtlRch	pf3.75	2310	55¾	56½	55¾	56½	+ ¼
130½	104¼	Atl Rich	pf 3	2	103	104	103	104	—2½
58¾	47¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	67	51	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
3½	2⅛	Atlas	Corp	97	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	ATO	Inc .08a	86	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
66¾	43⅜	Autom	Data	47	59½	60	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Automtn	Ind	157	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
18⅞	12⅛	Avco	Corp	230	13¾	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
51⅞	31⅛	Avco	Co wt	25	37⅜	4	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	37½	Avco	pf3.50	17	44	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
38½	29½	Avery	Pd .24	27	29½	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Avnet	.15g	188	9¾	10	9⅜	9¾	
112	82¾	Avon	Pd 1.30	146	94⅝	95½	94	94	—1⅛
24	14⅛	AfcOil	1.20f	41	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛

B

42⅜	22	Babckw	.50	243	30½	31¾	29¾	31⅝	+1⅜
44⅛	25⅝	BakrOilT	.70	242	40	40	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	28	Balt	GE 1.82	75	30⅜	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
72½	59¾	Balt	pf B4.50	210	65	65½	64½	64½	+1
15	7½	Bangor	Punt	24	9	9¼	9	9¼	
25⅝	19	BangP	pf 2	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
39	25⅜	Bk	ofCal 1.34	13	26⅜	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
52	37	Bank	of NY 2	30	37	37½	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
72½	47½	Bank	Tr 2.84	31	51⅛	52	51⅛	52	+ ⅜
55½	40⅜	BarberOil	.1f	6	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	
65	44	Bard	CR .25a	57	62¾	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
14¾	7½	Basic	Inc .40	7	34¾	33½	30½	33¼	+ ⅛
40	30	Basic	pf2.50	10	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
19⅞	9¾	Bates	Mfg	18	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
24½	14⅜	Bates	Mf pf 1	13	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
41¼	22¾	Bathind	.20	169	40¾	41½	39½	40¾	— 1
160⅞	64⅜	Bausch&L	.80	206	146	154	146	153¾	+6⅝
35⅞	25⅞	Bay	Lead	131	32	32	32	32	
12¼	9⅜	Bayk	Clg .50	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
33⅜	25	Bearings	.50	2	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	— ⅛
44	34⅜	BeatFds	1.16	64	40½	39⅞	39⅞	40½	+ ⅛
46½	26⅜	Beckman	.50	80	36	37⅜	36	37⅜	+ 1⅛
47	30½	Bect	Dick .30	155	30⅛	31	30	30⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	12	BeechAr	.60b	54	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	BelcoPet	.50b	65	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	21	Belden	1.20	4	23¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ½

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39½	16¼	BeldngH	.60b	14	34½	35¼	34½	35	+ ¼
53	32¼	Bell How	.80	151	45	45⅞	44½	44¾	— ⅝
16½	9⅛	Bell Intrcon		43	15⅛	15½	14⅝	15¼	— ⅛
22⅜	15⅜	Bemis	Co .40	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
44	25½	Bendix	1.60	55	37¾	37¾	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
66½	48¼	Bendix	pf 3	4	55½	56½	55¼	56½	+ ⅝
64⅞	50¼	BenefiCp	1.40	83	59	59⅛	57¾	58½	—1½
62	53½	Benefl	pf4.50	269	59½	59¾	58¾	58½	
99½	80½	Benefl	pf4.20	12	92¼	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	— ⅛
35¼	31	Benfl	Spf 2.50	53	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
10	4⅞	Benguet		306	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Benguet	fn	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	7¾	Berkey	Pho	60	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
27¾	20¼	Beth	Stl 1.20	183	24	22⅝⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
45⅜	35⅝	Big	Three .52	18	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
79	56	BlackDeckr	1	29	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ⅜
24⅜	14¾	BlairJohn	.48	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
28½	17½	Bliss	Laug 1	6	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
38¼	25	Block	HR .24	22	33	32	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
98	29½	Blue	Bell .60	36	32	33	32	32½	
21½	11¾	Bobbie	Brks	19	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
25¼	14⅜	Boeing	Co .40	213	15⅝	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
49⅜	17¾	BolsCas	.25b	493	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8	Bond	Ind	6	10	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
20¼	19½	BookMth	1.28	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
39⅞	24⅞	Borden	1.20	100	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	⅛
32⅝	22½	BorgWar	1.50	51	25½	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	6¾	Bormn	.10p	23	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
40⅞	34⅜	BosEdis	2.36	26	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+1⅛
17¾	9⅞	Bourns	Inc	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	8½	Brandt	Airw	750	14	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
37	30¾	BriggSt	1.40	8	31⅜	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
35⅜	29½	Avery	Pd .24	27	29½	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Avnet	.15g	188	9¾	10	9⅜	9¾	
112	82¾	Avon	Pd 1.30	146	94⅝	95½	94	94	—1½
24	14⅛	AfcOil	1.20f	41	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
3-16	1-32	Brit	Pet rt					1-16	+1-32
		Brit	Pet fn rt	1100	1-32	1-16	1-32	1-16	
48⅜	36⅜	Bdwy	Hale 1	10	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41⅝	
58½	43½	BdwyHal	pf 2	3	49½	49½	49½	49½	
39⅛	24	BrkwyGs	.70	481	23½	24¼	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅜	BklynUG	1.72	19	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
16⅛	10	Brown	Co	6	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	
25⅝	19	BrwnShrp	.20	16	19½	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
42	33¾	BrwnShoe	1.50	47	34	34	33	33	— 2
36	18⅜	Brunswk	.12	145	20¾	21	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
32½	23⅜	Bucy	Er 1.20	67	25¾	26⅛	25¾	25¾	
20	15	Budd	Co	56	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	BudgF	pf .50	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	5	Budget	Ind	9	7⅜	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
44	34⅝	BuffForg	1.20	9	37	37	35⅞	36½	— 1
27⅞	19½	BuloviV	.60	41	25⅞	26½	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
17¼	6⅛	Bunkr	Ramo	186	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	22⅜	BunkrRm	pf1.50	23	22½	24	22	22½	— ⅜
49¾	30⅛	Burl	Ind 1.40	78	31	31¾	30⅜	31½	
57	33½	BurlNor	1.50	635	51	51	49⅜	49⅝	—1⅞
29	25⅞	BurlNor	pf5.50	17	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
12¼	9⅜	Burndy	.70	23	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
26½	19¼	Burrghs	.60	278	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Bush	Univ	6	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	

C

52⅜	41⅞	Cabot	Co .70	16	42	42¾	42	42¾	+1
13⅜	6	Cadence	Ind	18	6⅝	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Cal	Finant	47	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
16½	7⅝	Callahn	Mng	40	8	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35	18¼	CampRLk	.45	37	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
36	27⅞	Camp	Sp 1.70	80	27½	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
9	6	Cdn	Brew	40	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	Cdn	Pacif	55	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ½
		Cdn	Pacif	fn	281	12	12	12	
19½	14⅜	CanadR	1.10	8	14½	15½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
49¼	29	Cap	C Bdcg	312	44	44	42½	43⅜	—1⅛
44½	38	CapitHold	.44	74	38⅞	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅜
79¾	48⅛	Carbrun	1.50	146	52⅝	52⅞	51¾	52¼	— ⅛
36⅞	13⅜	Carlisle	.60	17	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	— ⅛
85	60½	CaroC&On	5	250	74	74	74	74	+ ½
29⅞	22¼	Carp	PLf 1.46	46	24⅝	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
24⅝	17	Carp	Tec 1.20	38	18	218	17¾	18	— ⅛
43¾	32	CarrierCp	.60	585	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14¾	CarrWal	.40a	98	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27	15⅞	CastleCke	.60	95	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	42½	CaterTr	1.40	240	45⅞	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¾	CCI	Corp	25	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	8	Ceco	Corp	90	34	27	27	26	— 1
79¾	62⅛	CelaneseCp	2	165	74	74¾	74	74¾	
65¾	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	3	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
51⅛	36½	Cenco	Ins .30	108	39	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
27	20¾	Cen	Ind 1.48	4	22⅞	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
29⅜	23½	CenIlPL	1.55	31	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅞	CenIlPS	1.20	52	18⅛	18½	18	18¼	
6⅜	2⅛	CentLaEl		39	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
21½	17	CenMPw	1.20	15	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅛	
51⅞	42⅜	CentSWst	2	31	43⅞	44½	43¾	44⅛	— ⅛
27½	22	Cent	Soya	37	22	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	CenTelUt	.90	313	19⅛	19⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Cerro	Co .86	97	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
44½	23½	Cert-Ieed	.80	179	42	41½	41⅜	42¼	+ ⅛
44	23⅛	Cert-Ted	pf.90	7	43	42¾	42	42	
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir	.60	107	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅜	CFI Sft	.52a	2	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — Stocks and Sls. Net
High Low Div. in $ 100s First High Low Last Chge

ad from preceding page.

1.20g 34 16¼ 16⅛ 16¼ 16⅛
nc .50 10 24¼ 24⅛ 24¼ 24⅜ —⅛
d Cap 21 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝ —⅛
nc .25a 10 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ +⅛
e 1.60 82 41¼ 41 41⅛ 41⅛ —⅛
Furn 124 90⅝ 90⅛ 90½ 90⅝ —⅜
p 30 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝ —⅛
pf 2.50 3 64 64 64 64 —⅛
d 2 44 55 50 49¾ 49¾ —⅛
pf4.25 6 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ —½
ills 33 7 7 7 7
ns .20a 110 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝ +⅛
n .60 12 12 12 12 12
pf1.25 3216 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ —⅛
ly 2.50 61 47⅝ 48¼ 47½ 47½ —⅛
pf 7 2160 101 101 101 101
l 1.40 85 106 106¼ 105⅞ 106 —⅛
wi 7 53⅛ 53⅜ 53⅛ 53⅛ —⅛
Nat 2 13 79¾ 79¾ 79¾ 79¾
pf 5 4 85½ 85½ 85½ 85½ —⅛
m Va 258 9 9¼ 9 9 —⅛
ps 132 9½ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
pf 5 14 26½ 27½ 26 26½ +⅛
Corp 38 5 5 4¾ 4¾ —⅛
pf 220 41 41 41 41 —⅛
ns .10 26 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½ —⅛
ns .25a 10 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ —⅛
ne .16g 82 45¼ 45 45⅛ 45⅛ —⅛
Furn 124 90⅝ 90⅛ 90½ 90⅝ —⅜
p 30 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝ —⅛
pf2.50 3 64 64 64 64 —⅛
d 2 44 55 50 49¾ 49¾ —⅛
pf4.25 6 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ —½
ills 33 7 7 7 7
ns .20a 110 17⅞ 18 17⅝ 18 +⅛
n .60 12 12 12½ 12 12½
pf1.25 3216 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ —⅛
ly 2.50 61 47⅝ 48¼ 47½ 47½ —⅛
pf 7 2160 101 101 101 101
l 1.40 85 106 106¼ 105⅞ 106 —⅛
wi 7 53⅛ 53⅜ 53⅛ 53⅛ —⅛
Nat 2 13 79¾ 79¾ 79¾ 79¾
pf 5 4 85½ 85½ 85½ 85½ —⅛
m Va 258 9 9¼ 9 9 —⅛
ps 132 9½ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
pf 5 14 26½ 27½ 26 26½ +⅛
Corp 38 5 5 4¾ 4¾ —⅛
pf 220 41 41 41 41 —⅛
ns .10 26 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½ —⅛
ns .25a 10 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ —⅛
ne .16g 82 45¼ 45 45⅛ 45⅛ —⅛

M

ns .20b 35 12 12¼ 12¼ 12
nada .50 51 10 10⅛ 9¾ 10 +⅛
n 1 41 44 44 44 —⅛
F 4.25 60 57 57 57 —⅛
1.05g 20 13¾ 14 13¾ 14 +⅛
Gas 145 33 33 33 33 —⅛
Ch .45 64 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ —⅛
Ch 1.80 127 45¼ 46¼ 45¼ 46¼ +⅛
1.20 11 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ 19¾
Ind 1.40 61 47⅞ 48¼ 47⅞ 48¼ +⅛
Ind pf 4.75 2 99 99 99 99 —1
Ind pf 7.75 2 99 99 99 99 —1
Ind pf 4.50 2 99 99 99 99 —1
Ind pf 4.10 240 56 56 55 55
Ind pf 3.90 240 53 53 53 53
Ind pf 3.80 240 47 47 47 47 +⅛
Sh 1.40g 8 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ —⅛
nd 1 238 13⅜ 14 13¾ 14 +⅛
olk W .5 33 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
nCp .36g 24 19⅛ 20 19⅛ 19⅞
'S Ind 1 19 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞ +⅛
Coal .45g 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ +⅛
Mt 2.16g 112 34¼ 35¼ 33¾ 34½ —⅜
m Phil 1 55 24⅜ 25½ 24⅜ 25⅜ +⅛
mRk 1.40 110 25 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 —⅛
Rk pf4.75 14 69 70½ 69 69 —1
Rk pf1.25 2 73 73 72½ 72½ —½
ast Ut .94 171 13½ 13⅝ 13½ 13½ —⅛
CenGs .60 3 15 15 15 15 —⅛
tGas 1.76 465 25⅞ 27 26½ 26¾ —⅛
Gs pf1.90 17 29¾ 29⅝ 29 29⅛ —⅛
n PS 1.32 29 26½ 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝ —⅛
tGas 2.60 157 45⅜ 45⅝ 44 44½ —1⅛
NG pf6.84 260 94 96 94 95 +⅛
laPw 1.70 40 25⅝ 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝ —⅛
Pw pf8.80 210 113½ 113½ 113½ 113½
Pw pf4.10 200 56½ 56½ 56½ 56½
hate .50a 16 55⅜ 57⅜ 54⅜ 57⅛
nhrop 1 39 18⅛ 18⅜ 18 18 —⅛
thp pf1.45 17 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ 26¾
st Airl .45 223 31¾ 33 31⅞ 33 +1
tBanc 1.40 5 35¾ 35¼ 35⅛ 35⅛ —⅜
est Ind 263 27¼ 28⅜ 27¼ 28⅛ +⅛
est Ind wt 180 16⅜ 17⅝ 16⅜ 17⅜ +⅛
dInd pfA5 2 82 88½ 86 88½

N

.20 75 52⅝ 52 52 52⅛ +⅛
.80 54 54¼ 54⅛ 53⅞ 54⅛ —⅛
Sci .60 7 25¼ 25¼ 25¼ 25⅛ —⅛
aCp .48 31 43 43 41⅞ 42⅛ —⅛
rin .10p 61 26½ 26¾ 26½ 26⅝ —⅛
le 1.20g 30 22½ 21 20⅝ 21 +⅛
.45 37 17¾ 17¾ 16⅝ 17¼ —⅛
pf 1.50 2 33¾ 33½ 33½ 33½ —⅛
shR .72 440 27¾ 28 27¾ 28 +⅛
hem .20 30 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝ —⅛
tyL .90 17 27 27 25⅞ 26½ +⅛
Distil .90 72 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ —⅛
t pf 4.25 2200 64¼ 64½ 64¼ 64¼ —⅛
uel 1.68 33 24⅛ 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝ —⅛
enl .20 127 23¼ 23½ 23 23⅛ +⅛
yp 1.05 61 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ —⅛
p pf4.50 110 71½ 71½ 71½ 71½ —⅛
Homes 1 18⅞ 19 18⅞ 19 +⅛
Industr 35 6 6 6 6
d pf .25 13 14⅜ 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜ —⅛
st 1.10a 18 32⅝ 32½ 32⅝ 32⅝ —⅛
rcln .64 55 26½ 26½ 26½ 26½ —⅛
land .75 8 34¾ 34⅞ 34⅞ 34⅞ —⅛
Ind 2.50 118 26⅛ 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅜ +⅛
Tea .80 10 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞
nEl .40g 27 12¾ 14½ 12⅝ 13⅜ —1⅛
mas .25 627 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ —⅛
ano .20 37 14⅛ 14⅞ 14⅛ 14⅜ —⅛
ner 1.24 18 22⅞ 23¼ 22⅞ 23 —⅛
erry .60 30 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝ +⅛
nEl 1.56 47 23⅜ 23⅞ 23⅜ 23⅞ —⅛
TT 2.36 37 33⅜ 33⅞ 33⅜ 33⅝ +⅛
nail .35 26 21 21¼ 20¾ 21⅛
nnel 1.04 120 24⅛ 24⅝ 24 24⅜ —⅛
ml pf4.50 40 87 88 87 88 +1
onR .15d 24 12¾ 12¾ 12⅝ 12⅝ —⅛
EG 2.08 40 28⅞ 30⅛ 28⅞ 29⅞ —1⅛
El pf8.83 220 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½
M pf 4.85 210 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½ —⅛
M pf 4.10 240 56 56 55 55
M pf 3.90 240 53 53 53 53
M pf 3.80 240 47 47 47 47 +⅛
Sh 1.40g 8 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ —⅛
nd 1 238 13⅜ 14 13¾ 14 +⅛
olk W .5 33 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
nCp .36g 24 19⅛ 20 19⅛ 19⅞
'S Ind 1 19 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞ +⅛
Coal .45g 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ +⅛
Mt 2.16g 112 34¼ 35¼ 33¾ 34½ —⅜
m Phil 1 55 24⅜ 25½ 24⅜ 25⅜ +⅛
mRk 1.40 110 25 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 —⅛
Rk pf4.75 14 69 70½ 69 69 —1
Rk pf1.25 2 73 73 72½ 72½ —½
ast Ut .94 171 13½ 13⅝ 13½ 13½ —⅛
CenGs .60 3 15 15 15 15 —⅛
tGas 1.76 465 25⅞ 27 26½ 26¾ —⅛
Gs pf1.90 17 29¾ 29⅝ 29 29⅛ —⅛
n PS 1.32 29 26½ 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝ —⅛
tGas 2.60 157 45⅜ 45⅝ 44 44½ —1⅛
NG pf6.84 260 94 96 94 95 +⅛
laPw 1.70 40 25⅝ 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝ —⅛
Pw pf8.80 210 113½ 113½ 113½ 113½
Pw pf4.10 200 56½ 56½ 56½ 56½
hate .50a 16 55⅜ 57⅜ 54⅜ 57⅛
nhrop 1 39 18⅛ 18⅜ 18 18 —⅛
thp pf1.45 17 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ 26¾
st Airl .45 223 31¾ 33 31⅞ 33 +1
tBanc 1.40 5 35¾ 35¼ 35⅛ 35⅛ —⅜
est Ind 263 27¼ 28⅜ 27¼ 28⅛ +⅛
est Ind wt 180 16⅜ 17⅝ 16⅜ 17⅜ +⅛
dInd pfA5 2 82 88½ 86 88½

— 1971 — Stocks and Sls. Net
High Low Div. in $ 100s First High Low Last Chge

104 65 Va EP pf7.45 2100 101 101 101 101
29¾ 23¼ Vornado 119 25 25¼ 24⅞ 25 —⅛
21½ 14¼ VSI Corp .48 33 15⅝ 15½ 15 15 —⅛
56 28⅝ VulcanMat 1 21 27¼ 28¼ 27¼ 28 +⅛
17⅝ 13½ VWR Unit .72 5 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ +⅛

W

66 57½ WachCp 1.20 5 59¼ 59¼ 59⅛ 59¼ +⅛
73 63 Wach pf2.28 2 64 64 64 64 —⅛
35½ 26⅝ WachRI 2.24a 63 34¼ 34⅝ 33⅞ 34⅜ +⅛
33⅛ 21⅛ Walgreen 1 61 22 22¼ 22 22⅛
41⅜ 34⅜ WalkrH 1.20a 6 38 38 37¾ 37¾ —⅛
42⅛ 28⅛ WallBusF .40 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ —⅛
26¼ 18¼ WallBusF .40 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ —⅛
25⅞ 16¼ WallMury .60 200 18⅛ 19 18⅛ 18⅜ +⅛
61⅛ 33¼ Walworth Co 20 64¾ 64¾ 63⅝ 63⅝ —⅛
53 28½ Wang Labs 30 32¾ 33¼ 31¾ 32 —⅛
16¼ 10½ Ward Foods 86 10¾ 10¾ 10¼ 10¼ —⅛
21 14¾ Warnaco .60 3 17¼ 17½ 17¼ 17¼ —⅛
48 37 WarnrCo 1.44 3 44½ 44½ 44¼ 44¼ —⅛
70¾ 62¼ WarLam 1.30 278 71 71½ 71 71¼ —⅛
36¾ 26 WarnSwa 1 15 29 29¼ 29 29¼ —⅛
31¼ 24½ Wash Gs 1.80 15 25⅜ 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅜ —⅛
17 12¼ WashSt .80a 12 13¾ 14⅛ 13¾ 14 +⅛
24 20¼ WashGP 1.36 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝ —⅛
34⅞ 18¼ Watkin Johns 6 25⅞ 25⅞ 25¾ 25⅞ —⅛
14⅝ 8½ Wayn Cor .76 6 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ —⅛
9¾ 5¼ Wean Unit 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ —⅛
14¼ 9¾ Weathrhd 12 12⅛ 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼ —⅛
13⅝ 7⅛ Webb De. E 28 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ —⅛
47½ 37⅝ WebbJ Corp 12 39½ 39½ 39½ 39½ —⅛
8¼ 3½ WellsFar 1.60 16 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ —⅛
43¾ 29½ Wells Co pf.80 18 37 37 37 37 —⅛

— 1971 — Stocks and Sls. Net
High Low Div. in $ 100s First High Low Last Chge

25⅞ 18¼ WellsRG .60a 132 19¾ 19¾ 19⅜ 19¾ —⅛
26⅜ 19⅝ WescF 1.12 33 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝
27 20½ WestTra .50 9 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½ —⅛
29⅞ 18¼ Wst PtPep .16 9 19¼ 20 19¼ 19⅜ +⅛
25 21¼ WshAir 2.10f 18 21 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛
29⅜ 21¼ Wn Banc 1.32 29 31¼ 31⅞ 31¼ 31½ +⅛
31½ 18 WnUnion 1.40 154 21 21¼ 20¾ 20¾ —⅛
29⅜ 19 WnAmPet .80 7 13¾ 13¾ 13 13¼ +⅛
23⅜ 16⅛ Wn Pac Ind 25 20 20⅛ 19¾ 19¾ —⅛
31½ 18 WnUnion 1.40 154 21 21¼ 20¾ 20¾ —⅛
91½ 76 Wn Un pf4.60 4 80 80 79 80 —1¼
115 83¼ Wn Un pf4.90 1 93 92 93 93 —⅛
97¾ 45¾ Weyc El 1.60 334 83¾ 86½ 83⅜ 86¼ +1⅛
27 15½ Westvco 1.05 55 16⅜ 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅜ +⅛
37¼ 28½ Weyerg 1.20 9 33⅜ 33¾ 33⅜ 33¾ +⅛
62⅛ 44⅞ Weyerhs .80 237 45¼ 46¼ 45 45½ +⅛
127⅛ 110½ Weyrh pf6.75 19 112½ 113¼ 112½ 112⅝ +⅛
84¾ 53 Weyer pf2.25 36 51 51 51 51 —⅛
85¼ 63¼ WheelPit pf 5 2300 57 57 56½ 56½ —⅛
65¼ 45⅛ WheelPit pf 6 2300 57 57 56½ 56½ —⅛
56½ 39⅝ WheelPit pf 5 2700 47½ 47½ 47½ 47½ —⅛
70⅜ 44⅝ Whirl Cp 1.60 61 69 69 67 67 —2
23⅜ 15½ Whittkr .40 149 22¼ 22½ 22 22¼ —⅛
45⅞ 31⅛ Whittkr pf2.5 20 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ —⅛
31¼ 24½ Wickes pf2.5 2 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ —⅛
24 20¼ WickesCp 1.36 2 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ —⅛
14⅝ 8½ Wilcox Motor 278 9 9 9 9
— — Wilmaker 317 9 9 9 9
15¾ 10¼ WickesCorp 1 27 47⅜ 47⅜ 47 47⅛ —⅛
14¼ 9¾ Weathrhd 12 12⅛ 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼ —⅛
13⅝ 7⅛ Webb De. E 28 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ —⅛
47½ 37⅝ WebbJ Corp 12 39½ 39½ 39½ 39½ —⅛
8¼ 3½ WellsFar 1.60 16 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ —⅛
43¾ 29½ Wells Co pf.80 18 37 37 37 37 —⅛

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	25	25¼
Coffee S Santos lb.	43	56¢
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in.	20½	16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	106.00
Iron & Pdrs Philia. ton	53.50	54.50
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	54-55	53-60
Lead spot lb	14-14½	14¢
Copper elec. lb.	52½-53	54¢
Tin, Straits lb.	1.65¼	1.74¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	17	15
Silver N Y oz.	1.29¼	1.29¼

COMMODITY Indices
Moody's index (base 100
Dec 31, 1931) — —
* Nominal † Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 2, '71

World sugar No 11. Closed.
Wool. Dec 61½ b.
Cocoa. Closed.
Copper. Closed.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated)

U.S. Commodity Prices

Nov 63.60 Jan 62.85 March
62.40. May 62.95 b. July 64.20 b.
Sept 62.75 b. Nov 63.90 b. Jan.
63.55 b

Potatoes: Nov. 2.68 April 2.06. May 3.68.

Silver. Closed.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.55¼	1.61¼	1.55¼	1.60¼	1.59¾
Mar	1.59¾	1.67¾	1.58½	1.66¼	1.65
May	1.62	1.68¾	1.61¾	1.67¾	1.67¼
Jul	1.39	1.44¼	1.39	1.43¾	1.39¾
Sep	—	—	—	1.41	1.41
CORN					
Dec	1.15	1.15¾	1.14¼	1.14¾	1.14¾
Mar	1.18¼	1.19¼	1.17¼	1.18¾	1.18¾
May	1.22¼	1.23¼	1.20¾	1.23	1.22¾
Jul	1.25	1.25¾	1.24	1.25	1.24¾
Sep	1.25¼	1.26	1.25	1.25¼	1.25¼
Dec	1.24½	1.24¾	1.24	1.24¼	1.24¼
Mar	—	—	—	1.24¾	1.24¾
SOYBEANS					
Nov	3.15	3.17	3.14	3.14	3.14¾
Jan	3.18	3.20	3.17¾	3.17¾	3.18¾
Mar	3.22¾	3.24¾	3.22	3.22¾	3.23¾
May	3.25½	3.28¾	3.25	3.26	3.26¼
Jul	3.29	3.32¼	3.28½	3.29¾	3.29¾
Aug	3.25¾	3.27	3.24½	3.24¾	3.25½
Sep	3.13¾	3.17½	3.10	3.13¼	3.18½
Oct	3.01½	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.01¼
Nov	3.01½	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.01¼
Jan	3.04½	3.04½	3.04	3.04	—
Mar	3.02½	3.04½	3.02	3.02¾	3.03½
May	3.05½	3.08¾	3.05	3.06	3.06¼
Jul	3.09	3.12½	3.08½	3.09¾	3.09¾
Aug	3.07½	3.09	3.07	3.07½	3.07½
Sep	3.03½	3.04½	3.02½	3.03	3.03½
Oct	3.01½	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.01¼
Nov	3.01½	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.01¼
Jan	3.04½	3.04½	3.04	3.04	—

SOYBEAN OIL

Nov	12.61	12.75	12.50	12.60	12.63
Dec	12.55	12.65	12.43	12.51	12.55
Jan	12.45	12.55	12.35	12.41	12.46
Mar	12.25	12.35	12.15	12.20	12.25
May	12.20	12.31	12.15	12.20	12.25
Jul	12.18	12.19	12.06	12.14	12.18
Aug	11.97	12.05	11.93	12.03	11.97
Sep	11.76	11.90	11.60	11.85	11.86
Oct	11.65	11.65	11.50	11.50	11.65

SOYBEAN MEAL

Nov	83.95	81.50	80.65	80.95	a81.10
Dec	81.85	82.20	81.55	81.70	81.95
Jan	82.05	83.75	82.00	82.30	82.55
Mar	83.00	83.45	82.90	83.25	83.15
May	83.60	84.05	83.30	84.00	83.85
Jul	84.90	85.25	84.90	85.05	85.05
Aug	84.40	84.85	84.40	a84.80	84.75
Sep	83.00	83.00	83.00	a85.00	b83.00

b—Bid, a—Asked, n—Nominal.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air Liquide 8½-91	96¼	97¼
Aerop Paris 9-95	104½	105½
Air Lease 9-96	102½	103½
Amax 8½-95	101	102
Am Brands 8-91	100½	101½
American Tel 7½-92	99	100½
Atlas Cop 8½-95	103	104
Beat Foods 9-95	104½	105½
Beecham 5½-96	96½	97½
Bendix 8-97	100¼	101¼
Borg Warn 8-97	102½	103½
Borregaard 8¼-96	99	100
Cabot 8½	104½	105½
C.N.P.T.T. 8½	99½	99½
Carlsberg 8¼-96	101½	102½
Chevron 7-92	98	99
Chrysler 9¼	89	90
C.Latarge 8¼-96	102	103
CNA Overs 9-95	104	105
Conoco 8-95	98½	99½
ContOil 9½-95	105¼	106¼
ContOil 7-83	95	96
Cont Tele 9-92	103	104
Cont Tel 8¼-96	100½	101½
Copen City 9-96	102½	103½
Copen City 9-96	102½	103½
Copen Tel 8½-95	103	104
Copen Tel 8½-96	100½	101½
Corning 8¼-95	101½	102½
Courtaulds 9-92	103¼	103¾
Courtaulds 9¼-95	104	105
CutlerHam 7½-93	95	96
Denmark 9¼-95	104½	105½
Dow Cor 8½-96	102½	103½
Genera Ca 9½-90	99½	100
Instico 8¼-90	99¼	99¾
Pepsi 9¼-80	99½	99¾
Argentine 8½-77	96¼	97¼

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¼-93	70	71
Amoco 5½-94	97	98
Apco 6-97	81	82
Alusuisse 4¾-87	72	73
Amer Can 4¾-93	78	79
Am Tele 8½-86	105½	106½
Asahi 6¼-84	96½	97½
Ashland 5-93	78½	79½
Beat Foods 7¼-90	116½	117½
Chevron 5-83	96	97
Ciesebr 6¼-84	106½	107½
Chrysler 4¾-83	63	69
Chrysler 5-98	74	75
Cont Tele 5½-89	95¼	96¼
Cumminsint 5-88	133	135
Dai Nippon 6¾-87	120½	121½

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9¾-75	99	100
Enel 9½-95	99	99½
General Ca 9½-80	99½	100
Instico 8¼-90	99¼	99¾
Pepsi 9¼-80	99½	99¾
Argentine 8½-77	96¼	97¼

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,730
B.Boveri	950
Ciba-Geigy	9,250
Cr.Suisse	3,290
Fischer	1,650
Hof'Roche bl	165,500
Interhdl	2,595
Sandoz	3,775
Sté B.Suisse	3,420
Sulzer	395
U.B. Suisse	2,800

London

Anglo-AmCp.	2.82
Anglo-Amln	15.90
BarclayBank	5.15
BeechamCo.	2.96

*Ex dividend.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	59.30
Algembank	252.50
Amrobank	56.30
Ad'amRubb.	36.50
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	201
H.V.A.	61.30
Holland-Am	65
Hoogovens	56.60
I.O.S. Ltd	80.50
I.P.I.	52½
K.L.M.	99.50
Philips new	59.90
Robeco	212.40
Rolinco	149.80
Royal Dutch	120.40
Unilever	101.80
Ver.Machine	79.50

Düsseldorf

AEG	121.90
Aug.Thyssen	60
BASF	113.90
Bayer	113
Commerzbk.	197
Cont.Gummi.	100
Daimler-Benz	298
Demag	158
Dt. Bank	275
Dresdner Bank	237.50
Gelt Aktien	62.80
Hoechster	121
Hoesch	54
Karstadt	307
Kaufhof	208
KHD	99.70
Lufthansa	62
Mannesmann	136.30
Metallgesell.	276.50
Rhein Stahl	69.50
RWE new	161.90
Siemens	179
Volkswagen	152.30
Zeiss	136.70

Brussels

Bekaert	1.46
BritAmTob.	2.96
Brit.Oxygen.	5.41
Brit.Petrol.	5.48
Brit.LeyMn.	0.45½
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.18½
Chrysler	0.25
Caggafant	0 07½
DeBeer Def.	1.65
Decca Rec.	1.15
Dist'llers	1.37½
Dunlop	1.39
El'aus.Ind	1.49
FreeStGed	4.25
GEC	1.42½
Glaxo Gr	3.56
Gt.Univ.	3.98
Guinness	1.52
Hawker-Sid.	2.68
Hudson-Bay	8.20
ImpChem	2.87
IOS Mgt new	2.75
Mar&Spen	3.62
MetalBox	0.40½
Nichols	1.03
RandMines	1.03
Rank Gr	7.65
RoyalDutch	17.87½
R.T.Z.	1.78
Shell	3.38
Tube Invest.	3.90
Union Corp.	1.23
Vickers	0.69
WarnLam	39.62½
West Deep	3.30
West Drief	7.30
West Hold.	7.15
West Mi	1.04
Woolworth	0.78½
ZCI	0.33½

Paris

Air Liquide	1,046
Aquitaine	1,060
Au Printemps	125.60
Rondon	138.70
Ath'one Ind	130.20
Ger Elec	139
Sundstrand	65.60
Fourch Cam	62.50
Gen Arden	63.50
Golf Oil	76.90
Gen Motors	75.50
Granit Air	75.00
Leasco Corp	71.50

Milan

Fiat	1,196
Italcementi	6,000
Montedison	1,010
Olivetti	1,350
Pirelli	1,600
Rinascente	1,000
Snia Viscosa	1,000

Tokyo

Asahi Glass	1,000
Canon Camera	1,000
Dai Nip. Print.	1,000
Fuji Bank	1,000
Fuji Photo	1,000
Hitachi	1,000
Honda Motor	1,000
C. Itoh	1,000
Japan Air Lines	1,000
Kansai El P.	1,000
Kao Soap	1,000
Kirin Brewery	1,000
Komatsu	1,000
Kubota Iron Wks	1,000
Matsu E. Ind.	1,000
Matsu El Wks	1,000
Mitsubi Hvy Ind	1,000
Mitsubi Corp.	1,000
Mitsui & Co.	1,000
Mitsukoshi	1,000
Nippon Elec.	1,000
Sharp	1,000
Shiseido	1,000
Sony Corp	2,000
Sumitomo Chem.	1,000
Taisho Marine	1,000
Takeda Chem.	1,000
Teijin	1,000
Tokyo Marine	1,000
Toray	1,000
Toyota Motor	1,000

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,730
Bally	1,200
B.Boveri	950
Ciba-Geigy	9,250
Crédit Suisse	3,290
Elektrowatt	1,650
Fischer	1,650
Holderbank	1,000
Hof'Roche bl	165,500
Interhdl	2,595
Jelmoli	1,000
Landis & Gyr	1,000
Motor Colum	1,000
Nestlé	3,775
Réassurance	3,420
Saurer	1,000
Sulzer	395
Swissair	2,800
Swiss Bank	1,000
Swiss Cred.	1,000
Swiss Volks.	1,000
U.B.S.	1,000
Winterthur	1,000
Zurich Ins.	1,000

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

Cook United

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	150.9	137.8
Profits (millions) ..	0.93	0.14
Per Share (Diluted)	0.21	0.32
Nine months		
Revenue (millions).	499.7	444.6
Profits (millions) ..	2.85	3.69
Per Share (Diluted)	0.69	0.91

United Brands

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	346.0	351.4
Profits (millions) ..	— 0.72	— 0.63
Per Share	— 0.11	— 0.10
Nine months		
Revenue (millions).	1,043.2	1,065.6
Profits (millions) ..	5.39	7.5
Per Share	0.36	0.55

• Restated.

El Paso Nat'l. Gas

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	246.88	222.9
Profits (millions) ..	a11.65	7.63
Per Share	0.41	0.24
*Indicated		
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	752.55	689.99
Profits (millions) ..	38.59	29.21
Per Share	1.25	0.97

Markets Closed

Some U.S. commodity exchanges were closed yesterday. Nov. 2, election day. The Paris Stock Exchange was also closed.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 2, '71

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	1,000	Matsu El Wks	520
Canon Camera	1,000	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	750
Dai Nip. Print.	1,000	Mitsubi Corp.	1,000
Fuji Bank	—	Mitsui & Co.	1,000
Fuji Photo	1,000	Mitsukoshi	1,000
Hitachi	1,000	Nippon Elec.	1,000
Honda Motor	1,000	Sharp	1,000
C. Itoh	1,000	Shiseido	1,000
Japan Air Lines	1,000	Sony Corp	2,000
Kansai El P.	1,000	Sumitomo Chem.	1,000
Kao Soap	1,000	Taisho Marine	1,000
Kirin Brewery	1,000	Takeda Chem.	1,000
Komatsu	1,000	Teijin	1,000
Kubota Iron Wks	1,000	Tokyo Marine	1,000
Matsu E. Ind.	1,000	Toray	1,000
		Toyota Motor	1,000

Market Summary

Nov. 2, '71

Most Actives—New York

Am Tel&Tel	215,500	40¼
IntTelTel	146,700	59¼ —⅛
FstNtlCyCp	135,700	41¼ —⅜
Int'T&T pf N	126,000	65¼ +¼
Polaroid	125,500	99
Ronson	108,700	5¼ —⅛
Ath'one Ind	100,000	13⅝ —⅛
Gen Elec	100,000	57¼

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
14½	8½	AberdnMf	.40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	2¾	Abrdn P	.12t	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Acme Prec		10	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
34¼	13½	Action Ind		6	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
9⅞	3¾	Adams Russl		11	4⅛	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18¾	6¾	Admiral Intl		1	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	A&E Plast P		40	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
7½	1⅜	Aerodex nic		17	2	2	2	2	
16⅝	8¼	Aero Flo	.30	28	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Aerolst	.50a	17	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅝
14	4⅛	Aeronca Inc		13	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8	4	Aerosol	.10f	6	4	4⅛	4	4	
15	10⅛	Affil Cap Cp		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10	6¼	Affil Cap wt		2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅜	9	Affil Hosp	.20	5	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
19	7⅜	Airborne Frt		23	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
34½	11	Airwick B	.22	21	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	20¾	AlnWood	1.60	7	25¾	27⅛	25¾	27	+ ¼
8½	5	Alaska Airl		26	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛	
14	5⅜	Alba W	.12p	38	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	Aldon Ind		2	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	
28⅞	17¼	AlisMfg	2.14g	69	25⅜	26¼	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	All Amer Ind		4	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	
18⅜	8¼	Alleghy Airl		83	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞	
12	5⅜	AlleghAir wt		28	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6½	+⅜
14¼	8⅝	AlleghyCp wt		8	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
83	16⅝	Alliance TR		13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Allied Art		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	Allied Contrl		3	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
11⅜	7¾	Allison Stl	.40	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
7½	4	Alpha Ind		12	4	2	4	4	
6¼	3⅞	Altamil Cp		15	4	4	4	4	
17¼	12¼	Alter Fds	.50	6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
60	50¼	Alcoa px	3.75						
26⅝	10⅜	Amco Ind		43	11⅛	11¾	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19	13⅝	A HessLL	wt	27	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
20	7⅜	Am Agronom		27	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
12⅞	7¾	Am Bilfrd	.30	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	3¼	A BkShrs	.21	10	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29¼	21⅜	AConM	2.30g	51	27	27¾	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	6¾	A CenMfg	wt	42	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
32	23⅛	A Fitch	1.86g	6	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
11	3¼	Am Fitch	wt	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¾	A Israeli	.03g	13	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅜	9	A MaizeA	.35	10	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	A MaizeB	.35	4	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
42½	31	Am MF	1.65g	20	36⅜	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅝
34⅝	18¾	AmMo.Inns		24	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
22⅜	20¾	AmPetr	1.10g	21	20¾	21⅛	20½	21	+ ⅛
3	1	Am Precisn		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
95¼	18	A Recrost	Gr	12	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	AmSaf	Equip	25	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
9⅝	4¾	AmTech	I If	12	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
29⅜	16¾	AmesDep	Str	11	22¾	22½	22	22	— ⅛
41	19¾	Amrep	Corp	110	23⅜	25½	23½	24¾	+ ½
6¼	3⅛	AndreaR	.05p	11	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	
38	23⅜	Angelica	.10	49	26⅝	26¾	25⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Ansio Lautro		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	3	Ansul Co	.48	5	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝	—1⅛
84	51¾	Anthony Ind		42	11⅛	12	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	AO Instrd		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2¾	Apollo Indust		5	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	
139⅜	4½	Applied Data		14	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	2¼	Applied Dev		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	23½	Aquitain Ltd		10	24¾	25	24⅝	25	— ¼
45⅞	17⅜	Arctic Emt		138	39⅝	41⅞	39⅜	41⅞	+2
3¼	1¾	Argus Inc		21	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
19	13⅛	ArizColoLd	C	11	13⅝	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
29½	16½	Ark Best	.30	16	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅞
29¾	21¾	ArkLGas	1.30	213	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅜
14¾	7½	Arrow Elect		23	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	18¼	Arundl	1.18f	5	18½	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅞	Asamera Oil		159	13⅝	14⅜	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	8⅜	Ashl Oil	Can	40	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Askin Svc	Cp	19	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11½	7	ASPRO	.25b	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25	14½	AssdBaby	.60	29	14¾	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	4⅛	AssdFdSt	.20	3	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
22⅝	23¼	Assd M	2.40g	43	25½	26¼	25½	25⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	25	AsdProd	.40	10	26¾	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Astrex Inc		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Atco Chem		3	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
3⅝	1¾	Atco Chem	C	5	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
21½	14½	Atico Finl	.50	4	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
25½	15	Atico Mtg	2g	48	23½	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Atico Mtg	wt	48	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
18½	11⅜	AtCMin	1.16g	70	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Atlas Cp	wt	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	18¼	Augat	Inc	18	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
18¾	11	Austral	Oil	39	12⅞	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9⅛	Auto Bldg		6	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
14¼	6	Automat	Rad	28	6⅛	6¼	6	6	
9¼	4⅞	AutomSvc	.20	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
56½	32	AutoSwit	.60g	13	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
10	3¾	AVC	Corp	4	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	6¼	AVEMC	.10	67	6¼	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
44⅜	31¼	Avondl	1.20b	3	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ¼

B

36	22	BagdCop	.40b	2	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	17⅞	Baker Ind		91	19¼	19⅝	18	18	— 1⅜
21⅞	13¼	Baker M	.42d	7	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
28¼	19¾	Bald DH	.60	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Bald Sec	.16g	15	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Ball Co		8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	8⅛	Bamister Cntl		764	14½	15⅞	14½	15⅝	+ 1⅛
34⅜	23	BankrUt	.21g	15	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Banner Indus		8	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn		7	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
20¼	9½	Barnes Eng		2	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	9¾	Barnwell Ind		10	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19	11	Barry R	1.67f	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅜	Barry Wr	.20	56	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
8	3⅜	Bartell Med		16	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	BartonBr	.45f	12	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
10¼	5½	Bartons Cdy		10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Baruch	Pasty	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	BBI Inc		18	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	18½	Beco Ind	1	3	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
15½	5¼	Behavlorl	RL	25	6	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
19⅜	8¼	Behring	Corp	55	10	10½	9⅞	10⅛	
6	4	Bell Elec.m		42	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	
12	7	Belscot	.40f	8	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
25½	17	BenSIM	1.55g	11	23¾	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
7½	4	Ben SIMg	wt	37	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
16	6¾	Benrus	Corp	7	10¼	10¼	9¾	10	— ¼
16⅜	9⅜	BergBrun	.24	25	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20¼	Berg B	pf1.75	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Berles	Corp	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅜	20	Berv Cpt	.09g	53	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	6⅜	Beth Cp	.78f	21	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
17⅜	7⅝	Beverly	Ent	53	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	17⅜	Big Bear	1.08	2	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ½
34	25¾	BinnySmith	1	29	32¼	32½	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
30½	17	Bio Dynam		35	27⅞	29¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Bluebird	Inc	57	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Bluebird	wt	17	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
21⅞	14	Bohack	Corp	17	14	15	14	15	+1
8	4⅜	Bolt	Beranek		5	5⅛	5½	5	
28½	11¼	Boolhe	Comp	64	11	12⅛	10⅜	12	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¼	Botany	Ind	116	3½	3½	2¾	2¾	— ½
9½	3½	Bowmar	Ins	22	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Bowne	Co .16	14	20⅜	22⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
33⅜	15	BowVall	.10	89	24⅝	25⅛	24½	25	+ ⅛
26⅞	17½	Brad	Rasan	61	22	23	21⅞	23	+1
38	21⅛	BradlCom	Sy	47	22½	24⅜	23	24½	+ ⅛
23½	9	Branch	In .50	20	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	BrantAir	wt	36	16½	16⅝	15¼	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	BrntAirA	.21f	160	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	14⅜	BrascanLt	1b	107	16¼	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	Braun	En .40	14	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
13	7¼	Breeze	Stnl	17	8¾	7⅞	8	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	BroDart	Ind	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Brody	Seatgl	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Brown	Co wt	10	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
30¾	24	BrwnF	A .40b	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
31	23½	BrwnF	B .40b	28	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	BrownF	pf.40	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
17½	8¼	Bruce	Robert	14	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
27	23	BT Mtg	Inv	40	25⅜	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	BTB	Corp	78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2⅜	Buehler	Cp	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30	19⅜	Bundy	Corp 1	40	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
10¾	4	Burgess	Ind	17	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛	
35	17⅜	Burns	Intl .60	49	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
4½	3	Burr JP	.05g	36	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
7½	4½	Butler	Aviat	4	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18¼	10	Butles	Gs Oil	31	11⅞	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛

C

17¾	10⅛	Cablecom	Gn	21	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛	
28½	25⅜	Cabot	Forbes	53	25¼	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅜	
35⅛	20¾	Caldor	.10d	50	30	32¼	29⅝	30⅛		
33⅜	15⅛	Calcomp		85	16⅜	17⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛	
40¾	32	CalPriCem	1	1	33	33	33	33	— ⅛	
6	3⅜	Calvert	Expl	13	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛	
25⅜	13⅜	Camcolnc	.15	31	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛	
87⅜	57	CampbChib		34	5	5-16	5	5-16		
122⅞	81⅝	Camp Ind	.30	5	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	86⅛	— ⅛	
5⅛	3	3-16	CdnExp	G&O	60	3⅜	3⅜	3	3-16	— 3-16
11⅜	6⅛	Cdn	Homestd	94	7⅜	7½	7	7	7-16	+ 1-16
25½	19⅛	CdnInt	P 1.80	5	22	22	22	22		
18⅞	9⅜	CdnJavin	.44f	92	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛	
5	2⅜	Cdn	Marconi	23	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛	
7¾	4	3-16	Cdn	Merrill	1	4⅜	4½	4½		
11⅞	7⅛	Cdn	OcciInt	8	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛	
45½	35½	Cdn	SuperOil	33	37⅜	37½	36⅝	37½	— ½	
7⅛		Canaverl	Int	16	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛		
45⅛	2¼	Canoga	Ind	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼		
21⅞	8	Cap Ind	.16p	65	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛	
8¼	2⅛	Career	Acad	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	
19⅞	11⅞	Caressa	.15g	39	17	17½	16¾	17	— ⅛	
101¾	83½	Carnatn	1.20	17	91	92	91	92	+ ½	
75½	65	CaroPL	pf 5	2590	69½	69½	67½	67½	—2½	
10½	2½	Carousel	Fsh	12	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	
24⅝	9⅝	CarroDv	.99f	26	9¼	9½	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛	
4½	2⅛	Cassleton	Ind	23	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛		
23⅜	8¼	Cavitron	Cp	9	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛	
11⅞	5¼	CelluCraft		22	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛	
53	43½	CenMe	pf3.50	240	47	47	47	47	+1	
59½	52⅛	CenPwLt	pf 4	225	55½	55½	55½	56½	+1	
16⅜	11¼	Cen Sec	1.45g	26	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅜	
37½	27¼	C Sec	pfC1.25	225	27⅞	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼	
27½	18	Centry El	.60	4	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜	
15⅞	7½	Centryind	.24	12	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛	
5½	3	Certified	Cp	4	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	
8⅛	2⅜	Certron	Cp	21	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜		
13	7¼	Chad	Mfl .40	3	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
48½	19½	ChampHo	.10	323	35¼	37⅞	35¼	37¼	+1⅜	
39	25½	Chart Co	.15g	31	30	31	30	33⅝	+ ½	
21⅝	14⅜	Charter	Med	27	14¼	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛	
36¼	19⅝	Cherry	Burr	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛	
30	24⅞	ChiRivt	1.65a	1	24	24	24	24	— ⅛	
27¼	24¾	Child	World	3	25⅞	26	25⅞	26		
13¼	6¼	Christian	Cos	15	7⅜	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
18		CIC	Leasing	44	15¼	16⅛	15	16⅛	+ ⅛	
12½	5⅜	Cimema	S 1.5d	7	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	
5⅜	2⅞	Cinemma		53	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	
46⅛	31¾	Circle K	.32	9	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅝	+ ⅛	
11⅜	3½	CitSv AR	wt	45	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛	
15½	12	Citizen F	.24	12	12	12¼	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛	
16⅜	13⅛	CitznMI	1.28g	25	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛	
5¾	3½	CitzMtgI	wt	9	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	ClarkCbl	.02e	19	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛	
17⅜	1¼	ClarkeGr	.20	22	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛	
19¼	13	Clarkson	Ind	31	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
6½		Clarostat		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛	
7⅞	3¾	Clary	Corp	5	6	6	6	6		
18¾	12⅞	Clinton	Mer	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛	
15⅞	5¾	Clopay	.27f	13	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞	13		
11⅛	8½	CMI	Corp	7	10	10	9⅞	9⅞		
47⅛	24½	CMI	Inv Cp	128	45¼	46⅛	44	44¾	— ⅝	
25½	20¾	CMI	Inv wt	13	22⅜	24¼	22½	23⅝	— ⅜	
9	5⅜	Coburn	Corp	36	6⅞	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	
22	12	Coff	Mat .12h	53	19¾	20	19½	20		
7⅜	4⅛	Cohen	Hatld	13	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛	
9⅛	6	Cohu	Elec .10	19	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛	
35⅛	24	Coil	Intl Inc	67	34⅝	36¼	34⅜	36	+ ⅛	
19⅜	11⅛	Cole	Natl .44	43	16⅞	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛	
38¾	25⅜	Coleman	.40	25	24⅝	25¾	24⅝	25	— ⅛	
36	22⅛	Colen	Corni	42	24¼	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛	
18⅝	9¼	Colon	Sand	25	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
24	19⅝	ColwiCo	.07h	7	21⅛	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜	
31¾	23	ColwiNM	2.36g	40	28⅝	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅛	
11⅜	6½	Colwi	Mtg wt	48	10⅝	10¾	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛	
21¾	12½	Combustn	Eq	66	14⅜	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛	
10¾	6¼	Comi	All .10g	9	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8¾		
18⅞	11½	Comi	Mot .60	8	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛	
21⅜	6¾	Commodor		57	13¼	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛	
14⅝	8	ComNith	Fac	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
22⅜	12¾	ComPsych	Cl	21	18¼	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜	
29⅜	22¼	ComPS	1.50b	37	24⅝	24⅞	24	24¼	— ⅛	
16	9⅞	Compolnd	.36	1	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛	
17¼	6⅞	Compreh	Des	3	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛	
4⅜	1⅝	CompuDyne		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	
7¼	2¾	Compul	Eq	13	3	3	2⅞	3		
5⅜	2⅝	Compul	Instr	7	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾		
13¾	7⅛	Compul	Invst	9	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛	
47⅜	21⅜	Comp M	.10e	3	31⅜	31⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛	
21	5⅞	Computest		16	5⅜	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛	
23½	8⅝	Conchemco		53	16¼	17⅜	16¼	17¼	+1	
13⅛	5¼	Concord	Feb	2	6	6	6	6		
15⅛	7¼	Condec	Corp	24	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Connily	Con	15	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
11¼	6½	Conrarex	.30b	4	8	8	8	8	— ⅛	
11	4	Conroy	Inc	11	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛	
1 15-16	15-16	Con Cda	Far	13	13-16	15-16	13-16	15-16		
8⅝	7⅜	ConDenS	.10g	7	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛	
13⅜	5¼	Con OG	1.12f	82	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼		
15⅛	8¼	Con Refrig		5	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜	
16⅛	9⅜	ConstlDes	.40	2	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜		
4½	1¾	Cont Mater		14	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜		
9½	5⅜	Cont Tel	wt	21	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾		
15⅛	9⅛	Cook Elec	.30	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛	
16	8½	Cook Ind		9	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12¾		
20⅜	14⅜	CookPtV	.20g	2	18	18	18	18	— ⅛	
17½	7	Cooper	Jarrt	43	14¼	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛	
11⅞	5	Cordon	Intl	48	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	
24	9¾	Core	Labs	18	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛	
31	22	Corrn	Blk .72	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛	
27½	19⅛	Cousins	1.31g	21	25½	26⅛	26⅛	26½		
25¾	16½	CoxCble	Com	24	17¼	17½	17	17	— ½	
9	5⅜									

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

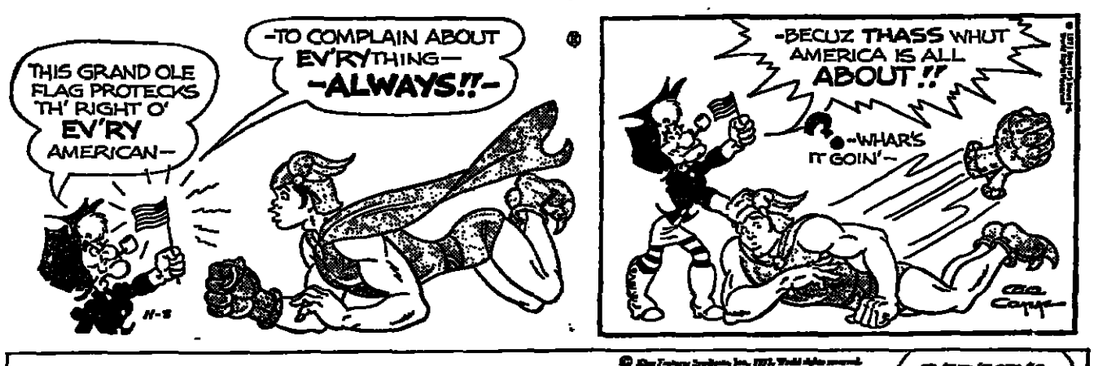
	Sls.				Net
	100s	First.	High	Low	Last. Chge
Zody	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Ind	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Corp	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Inc	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Ins	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
.25	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
.08	17	20½	20¾	20¾	20¾
Inst	38	3	3	3	3
.44p	28	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
.60	26	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
	1	4	4	4	4
.36p	4	8	8	8	8
Ind	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
dustr	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1.60	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
brb	96	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4

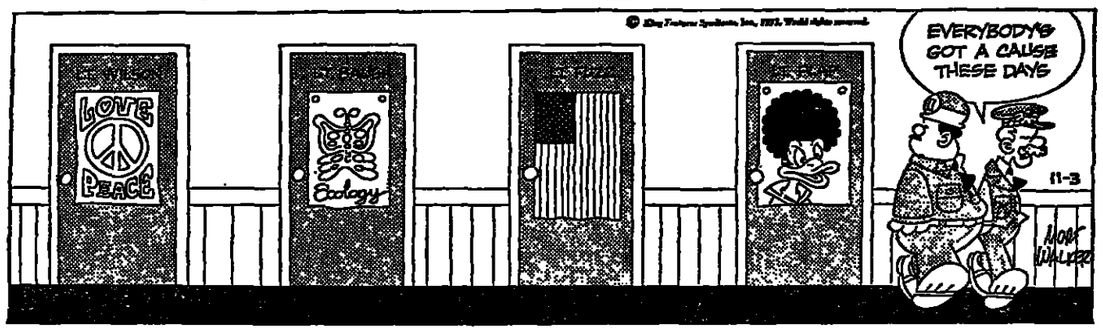
PEANUTS

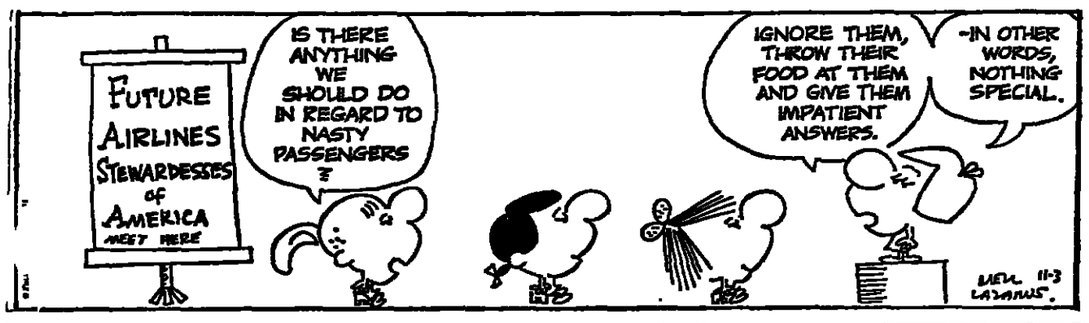


B.C.

THE WIZARD of ID







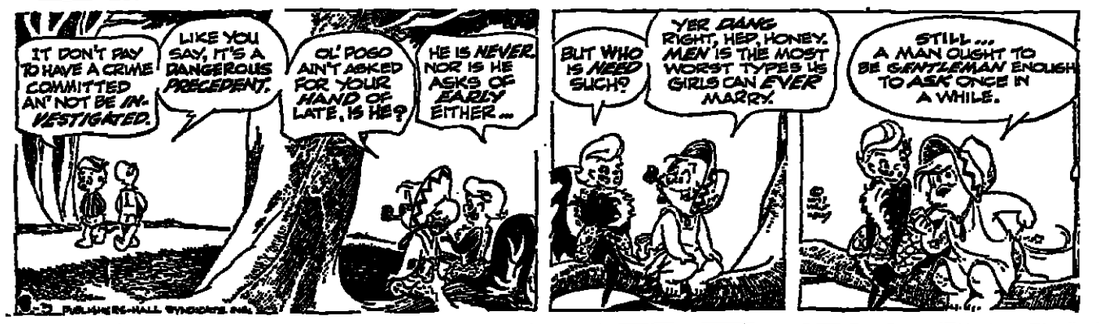
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A rare safety play is needed on the diagramed deal. However, two world-famous stars missed it when the deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament.

At both tables South landed in five diamonds doubled, although by very different routes. In one case, as shown, East opened in third seat with one spade and South made an overcall of two diamonds.

For system reasons, West made a negative double instead of supporting spades, and South jumped to four clubs. When North showed a preference for diamonds, South went on to game, and was doubled by East.

West led the spade king and shifted to the diamond three. Dummy's six was covered by the eight and taken by the ten in the closed hand. The declarer led the club queen, which East took with the ace.

At this point, instead of playing a trump as the declarer expected, East played the spade ace. The reason for this became clear when South ruffed the spade lead and led a low club for a ruff. East over-ruffed, and South had to lose two more club tricks to West eventually, going down three.

As South could not avoid losing two club tricks, he might have made his first club lead a low card. As it happens, this would have driven out the ace and saved a trick. In addition, if the club did not appear immediately, South would have preserved the option of leading low in the next round of clubs if he judged that East had begun with a doubleton ace.

NORTH
♠ J98
♡ A1098762
◇ 96
♣ 6

WEST
♠ KQ2
♡ J43
◇ 73
♣ J10985

EAST
♠ A76543
♡ KQ5
◇ J84
♣ A

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ —
◇ AKQ1052
♣ KQ7432

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ◇
Dbl.	2 ♡	2 ♠	4 ♣
Pass	4 ◇	Pass	5 ◇
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

By Gilbert Rogin. Random House. 260 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by L.E. Sissman

I think Gilbert Rogin has written a great novel, the first new one I've run across in quite some time. Which is as it should be: great novels, almost by definition, should be rarer than trumpeter swans. The odd thing about "What Happens Next?" is that it's almost not a novel at all. The work of an accomplished short-story writer, it was first published as a series of stories in several magazines over the last five years. Now that these 22 pieces have at last been brought together in a book, they still retain a shade of the disjunctiveness of individual stories, the more so since they vary widely in form and experimental technique. But the intensity of Rogin's central vision and the virtuosity of his prose are such that they cohere and build more surely, perhaps, than a formal, one-piece novel could have done.

What is the nature of "What Happens Next?" At the beginning, it could be taken for a comic Jewish New York novel; the first chapter introduces Julian Singer, a 35-year-old sports-writer whose ex-best friend accuses him of having "an upper-middle-class, upper-West Side, Jewish-Ethical Culture outlook." It seems to contain echoes of Salinger (New York apartment-dwellers' family life), Bellow (the decadent melancholy of Verdi Square), Roth (the loneliness of the long-distance loser), and especially Perelman (surreal, hilarious conversations among television types). But in the second chapter, a blow-by-verbal-blow description of Singer's strangled relations with his second wife, the book begins to become something far richer and stranger than any mere comic account of city life. Moving in dozens of short movie takes from confrontation to soliloquy to fantasy to dream, it shapes the whole history and predicament of its protagonist out of a solid, six-year block of time.

The tools—the media—of this almost sculptural process are differentiated according to the subject that they treat. Thirteen of the chapters, those largely devoted to fixing Singer in time and place and his relations with others, are told in the third person. The others, largely devoted to an exploration of his interior life, are told in the first.

After three third-person chapters at the beginning, the fourth, in the first person, is a mysterious and beautiful evocation of Singer's parents through his dreams about them. The sixth chapter, posing as a two-page story (by Singer) about his parents' meeting, provides a pretext for footnotes that lovingly adumbrate their characters as they criticize the fragment. The eleventh chapter contrasts the shaky rectitude of Singer with the defiant backsliding of Skippy Mountjoy, his wife's first husband, not only in the present but through the stilted, weaseling medium of their old grade-school reports. And so on through the book. No two chapters are quite alike—but each invents new spanners, sockets, chisels and burins to do justice to its theme.

These tours de force of technique conjure up the cast of characters not in one but many incarnations. People who first appear as near stereotypes, though brilliantly rendered ones like Singer's parents (his mother by a feat of perfect pitch, stands revealed by her conversation as the spokesman of her pompous, comfortable, sure generation), mutate under shifting circumstances and viewpoints into the unassailable mysteries all people really are. Characters like Singer's wife, Daisy, grow in reality as they diminish in predictability, advancing to and receding from the central figure coolly joking and hotly weeping in a constant, thwarted bid for notice.

Though Rogin's novel proceeds with great verve and energy to create a certain kind of New York family and its relatives and friends, it is simultaneously creating something more: the universal character of Julian Singer, who, in his lostness, transcends origin and place and becomes some kind of archetypical American man. Every scene, every line, every joke is in the service of this artfully life-like portrait of ourselves. Julian's isolation, his anxieties, his guilt, his fumbling uncertainties, his comical losses, his failure to establish belief in himself, are at once existential, contemporary ailments and part of the timeless human estate.

This book, so dense in detail that it seems to build a whole forest of circumstance out of hundreds of tiny, individual trees, could be forgiven for lacking a climax beyond the weight of the sum of its parts. Yet it has one, and a dazzling one at that. In the final chapter, Julian, perhaps having run away from home, perhaps only on a business trip (these constant ambiguities, so typical of our lack of self-knowledge, lend a questioning depth to the entire novel), sees a putative but unlikely orgy—four couples, peeled to their underwear, swimming in the pool of a West Coast motel late at night—and considers the life story he might tell them from his balcony, a story that demonstrates, in terms of casual familial incident, the impossibility of finding our identity.

He recounts an epiphany—an incident in a Fort Lauderdale bar—that led to the revelation of a road not taken. He recounts a *mystery*, a faint whine heard in the country at night, whose solution (his wife breathing in her sleep) led only to a deeper *mystery*. He recounts the vanishing of his stepson and stepdaughter as people he has known, grasped, and briefly dominated. He decides, sadly, that the only purpose of his life is to relate it, that he is only a rearranger and rearranger of mysteries.

I hope I've made it clear by now that to my mind "What Happens Next?" is a novel of the first importance. I hope you will read it.

L. E. Sissman recently published "Pursuit of Honor," his third book of poetry.

© The New York Times

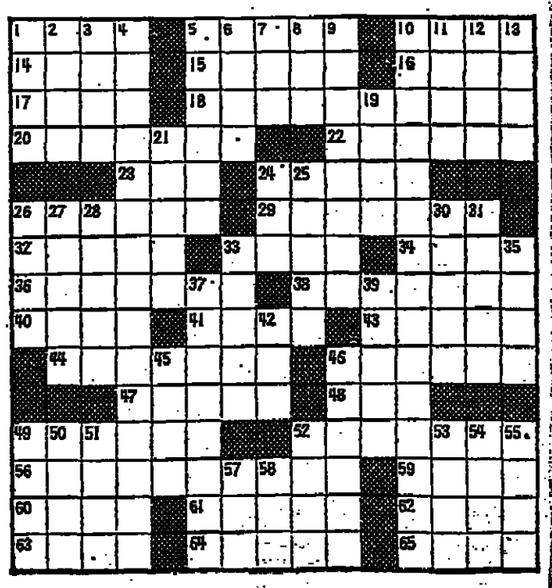
CROSSWORD — By Will Wen

ACROSS

1 Cake
5 Muse
10 Vic's radio partner
14 Upper, in Bonn
15 "I'm sitting on —— the world"
16 U. S. agents
17 Spread
18 Get going
20 Taxpayers' dilemmas
22 Bluish-green shades
23 Recent: Prefix
24 As a friend: Fr.
26 Black suit
29 Model
32 Dagger parts
33 Liquid measure
34 Weather word
36 Busy
38 Hard-wood yielder
40 U. S. Indian
41 Journalist Jacob
43 A cube ——
44 Like the mariner
46 Scottish scales
47 "... and —— grow on"
48 Acre's land: Abbr.
49 Chemical alcohol
52 Nautical direction
56 Extreme changes
59 Wild ox
60 Boleyn
61 Asian range
62 Map abbrs.
63 Suds
64 Ache
65 Table item

DOWN

1 Yokel
2 Up to
3 Sugar source
4 Simple direction
5 Group sharing a culture
6 French kings
7 Prone
8 Little one
9 The queen ——
10 Simple direction
11 Mine, in France
12 Card-playing unit
13 Remnants
19 Anarchist Goldman
21 Della or Peewee
24 Roof ornament
25 Nursemaids
26 Git!
27 One of a famed trio
28 Illinois city
30 Put one's ——
31 Family member
33 Stance for a hunting dog
35 Dregs
37 Packers
39 Brother of Hengist
42 Japanese statesman
45 Dolphin genus
46 Connects
49 Back injury of sorts
50 Melody
51 Sea bird
52 Night sight
53 Prefix for social or trust
54 Deer
55 Elan
57 Cheer
58 Miss Hagen



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

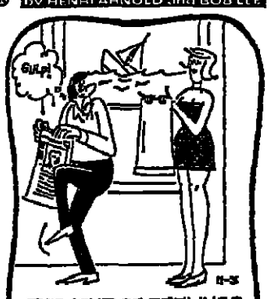
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CINIG

NESOO

TELTEK

UNPOOC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "◯◯◯◯-◯◯◯" ONES

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLAZE EMBER PSYCHE SAVAGE
Answer: *They all do it together!*—ASSEMBLE

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

OOKS

WHAT HAP...
By Gilbert Bogle Kau...
Reviewed by ...

14-14 Game Scoreless in 2d Half

...s, Packers Splash to Tie

...ov. 2 (AP).—...and Green Bay ...a 14-14 tie last ...ayed in a driv... ...and a muddy ...ma scoreless in ...he tie left the ...ce in the Cen... the National ...e with a 4-2-1 ...rd. Green Bay ...ons' first game ...wide receiver ...o died of ar...

sclerosis during a game against Chicago Oct. 24. The Lions wore black arm bands of mourning last night.

Before the game, running back Steve Owens said, "It was impossible to concentrate on getting ready for a football game this week."

The Lions had one drive ended by a fumble and had a 32-yard field goal blocked last night as they tried to break through a scoreless second half.

Detroit battled back to gain a tie, scoring the tying touchdown with 17 seconds left in the first half on Greg Landry's 49-yard pass to Charlie Sanders.

The Lions' other touchdown came in the first series of the game, when defensive tackle Bob Bell picked up a fumble by Green Bay quarterback Scott Hunter and raced 25 yards to score.

The Packers tied it on Dave Hampton's two-yard run in the first quarter. They took the lead when Hunter dove one yard for a touchdown with 58 seconds to play in the half.

Just 41 seconds later, Landry had the Lions even, but only the rain made any impression after that.



Washington Post

...—The Redskins' Ted Vactor, No. 29, rides ...odd to the ground on kickoff. Washington ...on to beat New Orleans, 24-14.

...dn't Win Friends ...Oakland's Coach

...v. 2 (WF).— ...come off the ...he'd have pull... an Oakland ...plaining, loud... cocktail. "Only ...n just wouldn't ...ay, that dumb ... coach John ...r of Madden's ...pressionless, al... ...sly heard the ...rd him earlier ...h 54,715 others ...aiders to risk ...er inch or so ...g touchdown ...ity.

...n ordered the ...Blanda to kick ...d goal, and 'Ol ...ough, becoming ...r in pro foot... ...fting the Raid...

...s on the field, ...have preferred ...g Lou Groza's ...ecord another ...greed, although ...otly, that Mad... ...nd.

...you don't go ...n you need a ... Law state. ...other time is ...ie bars."

...rough the sea... ...len and his Na... ...ague colleagues ...ng not to lose ...tant as playing ...skins could tie ...ven games and ...stern Division ...s won its final

...playing for the ...derstand," said ...who thought he ...all into the end ...two, but was ...been short "by ...thumbnail." ...e taught to play ...d. "But the tie

...osewall ...weden

...Nov. 2 (UPI).— ...Laver of Aus... ...ening match in ($50,000) Stock... ...tournament last ...Robert Maud of ...6-4.

...first game to ..., the left-hand... ...stralian grabbed ...and won four

...s never beaten ...during the first ...match, but, as ...ds, "You can't ...ying well in two

...Ken Rosewall of ...d Swedish Ove... ...3.

...es: ...Taylor beat Jan ...eden, 6-3, 6-3; ...Czechoslovakin ...Lars Oelander, ...arles Pasarell of ...inated Phil Dent ...6-7, 6-1..

...helps us more than the Chiefs."

The teams remain tied for first place in the American Football Conference West with a 5-1-1 won-lost-tied record and meet in Kansas City Dec. 12, the next-to-last regular season week. Before and after that game, Oakland plays only one team—Baltimore—with an above-.500 record. The Chiefs play three: Cleveland, Detroit and San Francisco.

Willie Richardson was a great receiver before Baltimore and Pittsburgh traded holdouts in the summer of 1970—Richardson for Roy Jefferson. The Steelers decided to go with young receivers and sent Richardson on to Miami. Willie sulked and the Dolphins released him last summer. The Colts picked him up and last Sunday he started ahead of Eddie Hinton.

The result was two scoring passes from Earl Morrall. "Willie has the smarts," said Morrall. "I had to throw the ball in the outside corner of the end zone so it couldn't be intercepted. He appreciated that and came back and caught it."

Richardson had a word for Pittsburgh—"I was glad to leave, it's not a good football town."

Bobby Douglass, who has led the Bears to two straight victories, is often accused of throwing the ball too hard. "I've always thrown bullets," said the left-hander. "A professional can catch the ball."

Dick Gordon is a professional. He caught a 28-yard scoring pass on Mel Renfro, one of the best cornerbacks, as the Bears beat Dallas. The Cowboys' Mike Clark missed three field goals between 25 and 42 yards and coach Tom Landry gave up on alternating his quarterbacks on every play.

The 49ers put two defenders on little Randy Vataha, the Patriots' best receiver, and he caught only two passes for 28 yards. The Patriots failed to double-team Gene Washington, the 49ers' best receiver, and he caught five for 160 yards. "I'll take that every time," said Washington.

The victoryless Buffalo Bills blocked a field goal but were penalized for having had too many men on the field, so St. Louis went on to score a touchdown Sunday. "Our mistakes," moaned O. J. Simpson. "We got to keep plugging. All you can do is look to next week."

Tom Prothro, the new Ram coach, said after his team had lost to Miami: "We must have made a thousand mistakes. I've been in this league half a season and learned you can't make mistakes and win."

Massey, Boat Racer, Killed in Trial Run

CORONA, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Boat race driver Bobby Massey, 38, of Norwalk, Calif., was killed Sunday during a test run at Lake Elsinore.

Massey, testing a Molinari boat, was traveling at 70 miles per hour when the craft nosed into the water and disintegrated. Taken to Circle City Hospital in Corona, Massey died of internal injuries.

Neely Out

DALLAS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Offensive left tackle Ralph Neely will be lost to the Dallas Cowboys for the rest of the season after dislocating his left ankle and fracturing a bone in his left leg while riding a motorcycle yesterday.

Coach Tom Landry said he would probably start Don Talbert in Neely's position and former Green Bay Packer Forrest Gregg probably would be activated as a backup man. Gregg was picked up on waivers earlier in the season.

"Obviously, we are sorry for both Ralph and the team," Landry said.

A team spokesman said Neely was riding with several teammates near a Dallas-area lake when he caught his left toe in some underbrush while moving at about 10 miles an hour. His ankle was dislocated and the fibula in his left lower leg was fractured. Neely, 6-foot-6, 265 pounds, is a seven-year NFL veteran and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. He joined five players injured in Sunday's loss to Chicago.

The Cowboys said Bob Hayes has a strained groin muscle; Cornell Green fractured a thumb; Herb Adderley irritated an old leg injury; Rayfield Wright bruised his knee and Tom Stincic bruised a shoulder.

Adding to the Cowboy woes, defensive end George Andrie was taken to a hospital last night complaining of abdominal and chest pains. After a thorough examination, Andrie was released, but it was not certain if he would play Sunday.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
Miami	5	1	1	.833	163	82
Baltimore	5	2	0	.714	159	55
New York Jets	2	5	0	.286	87	165
New England	2	5	0	.286	84	173
Buffalo	0	7	0	.000	94	216

Central Division

Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	133	146
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	.429	134	159
Houston	1	5	1	.167	75	146
Cincinnati	1	6	0	.143	134	146

Western Division

Kansas City	5	1	1	.833	186	106
Oakland	5	1	1	.833	186	113
San Diego	3	4	0	.429	133	144
Denver	2	4	1	.333	185	120

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Washington	6	1	0	.857	160	98
Dallas	4	3	0	.571	204	145
St. Louis	3	4	0	.429	122	133
N.Y. Giants	2	5	0	.286	103	181
Philadelphia	2	5	0	.286	74	180

Central Division

Minnesota	6	1	0	.857	116	88
Chicago	5	2	0	.714	126	118
Detroit	4	2	1	.667	187	138
Green Bay	2	4	1	.333	163	171

Western Division

San Francisco	5	2	0	.714	165	87
Los Angeles	4	2	1	.667	146	109
Atlanta	3	3	1	.500	162	148
New Orleans	2	4	1	.333	115	172

Monday's Result

Detroit 14, Green Bay 14.

Sunday's Games

Atlanta at Cincinnati.
Buffalo at Miami.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Dallas at St. Louis.
Detroit at Denver.
Green Bay at Chicago.
Houston at New England.
Kansas City at New York Jets.
Oakland at New Orleans.
Philadelphia at Washington.
San Diego at New York Giants.
San Francisco at Minnesota.

Next Monday's Game

Los Angeles at Baltimore.

College Football

AP WRITERS' POLL

(The top twenty teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Nebraska (34)	8-0	1,020
2. Oklahoma (17)	7-0	1,010
3. Michigan (2)	8-0	840
4. Alabama	8-0	783
5. Auburn (1)	7-0	617
6. Penn State (1)	7-0	595
7. Georgia	8-0	517
8. Notre Dame	6-1	374
9. Ohio State	6-1	354
10. Arizona State	6-1	261
11. Tennessee	5-2	184
12. Stanford	6-2	158
13. Colorado	6-2	139
14. Toledo	8-0	129
15. Texas	5-2	126
16. Arkansas	6-2	115
17. Southern Calif.	4-4	84
18. Louisiana State	5-2	49
19. Houston	5-2	36
20. Washington	6-2	17

Others receiving votes, listed alphabetically: Air Force, Boston College, Cornell, Dartmouth, Florida State, Michigan State, Mississippi, Washington State.

UPI COACHES' POLL

(The top teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points tabulated on basis of 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Nebraska (24)	8-0	339
2. Oklahoma (9)	7-0	324
3. Michigan (1)	8-0	285
4. Alabama (1)	8-0	247
5. Auburn	7-0	203
6. Georgia	8-0	182
7. Penn State	7-0	157
8. Ohio State	6-1	69
9. Notre Dame	6-1	51
10. Arizona State	6-1	27
11. Colorado	6-2	18
12. Stanford	6-2	15
Arkansas	6-2	15
14. Toledo	8-0	12
15. Tennessee	5-2	8
16. Houston	5-2	6
17. Texas	5-2	4
18. Louisiana State	5-2	3
19. North Carolina	6-2	2
Southern California	4-4	2



United Press International

COACH KICKS—Notre Dame coach Ara Parseghian shows his Fighting Irish how to kick a field goal in practice session. The boot was good.

Stewart Set to Drive McLaren in Can-Am

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Jackie Stewart has walked out on the L&M Lola team in the Can-Am series to join, if other pieces of a jigsaw can be put together, the Gulf-McLaren team.

For the McLaren team, which has just won its fifth consecutive Canadian-American Challenge Cup championship, signing up the two-time world driving champion is a case of the rich getting richer. But it is bad news for the Can-Am series, already plagued by a lack of competitive racing.

Finally, it is a disaster for Carl Haas, entrant of the Lola T260-Chevrolet that Stewart raced in the 1971 Can-Am, which ended Sunday at Riverside, Calif. Haas has only a few weeks in which to assemble another car-and-driver package attractive enough for the L&M Tobacco concern to sponsor in 1972.

Stewart does not believe in gracious losing. "Show me a gracious loser," he says, "and I'll show you a loser." At 32 Stewart is not certain how many racing years he has left, but he wants to close out his career with strings of victories.

Stewart was unhappy with the Lola T260, a hodgepodge car that was never completely developed. He had won only two races from the McLarens, both by lucky breaks rather than by superior machinery.

So last week, a few days before Riverside, Stewart broke the news to Haas. He is understood to have said that while a new Lola might have a good chance to win in 1972, "the other way I'm guaranteed."

"The other way" was an offer from Teddy Mayer, the McLaren manager, to drive a McLaren in 1972.

How does this affect the present McLaren drivers, Denny Hulme and Peter Revson? Hulme, Can-Am champion in 1968 and 1970, will stay. The plan is for Revson, winner of the 1971 championship, to race McLaren cars on the Formula One grand prix circuit and in selected United States Auto Club races, including the three 500s.

This is the route Revson himself prefers.

But enter an obstacle. Revson is the first American to win the Can-Am title, and there are money-handling people around him who say it would not be "right" for him to leave the Can-Am. As an American, Revson is a natural for promotional "pizazz" (Revson's word) and these people, whom Revson does not care to identify, are putting pressure on him to stay in the Can-Am.

If Revson stays in the Can-Am, it means the Stewart deal is off. "But that doesn't bother him" Revson said in a phone call today from his base in Redondo Beach, Calif. "Stewart is Stewart, and he can always make another deal."

Haas, in a telephone interview from his office in Highland Park, Ill., said a new Lola could be finished in time for testing in December in the south of France. He also said he was negotiating with several "world-class" drivers.

Cowboys Play Saints on Film

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT).—The Dallas Cowboys face the New Orleans Saints tomorrow on the screen at the Cinema le Triomphe here in the National Football League's game of the week as presented by American Express and Trans World Airlines.

Admission to the film—which will be shown at 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m.—is free.

College Football Standings

	Conference W	L	T	All Games W	L	T
Atlantic Coast						
Clemson	3	0	0	3	4	0
No. Carolina	3	0	0	6	2	0
Duke	2	1	0	5	3	0
Maryland	1	2	0	2	6	0
Virginia	1	2	0	2	6	0
Wake Forest	1	3	0	4	4	0
No. Caro. St.	1	4	0	1	7	0
Big Eight						
Nebraska	4	0	0	8	0	0
Oklahoma	3	0	0	7	0	0
Okla. St.	2	1	0	4	4	1
Colorado	3	2	0	6	2	0
Iowa State	2	3	0	5	3	0
Kansas	1	3	0	3	5	0
Kansas State	1	4	0	3	5	0
Missouri	0	4	0	1	7	0
Big Ten						
Michigan	5	0	0	8	0	0
Ohio State	5	0	0	6	1	0
Michigan St.	3	2	0	4	4	0
Purdue	3	2	0	3	4	0
Northwestern	3	2	0	4	4	0
Illinois	2	3	0	4	5	0
Minnesota	2	3	0	2	5	0
Wisconsin	2	3	0	3	4	1
Iowa	1	5	0	1	7	0
Ohio Valley						
W. Kentucky	5	0	0	6	1	0
Mid Tenn. St.	3	1	0	5	3	0
Tenn. Tech	3	1	0	6	1	0
Murray St.	2	2	1	3	3	1
East Kentucky	2	3	0	4	5	1
Morehead St.	2	3	0	4	3	0
East. Tenn. St.	0	3	1	0	6	1
Austin Peay	0	4	0	1	6	0
Pacific—Eight						
Stanford	4	1	0	6	3	0
Wash. St.	2	1	0	4	4	0
Oregon	2	2	0	4	4	0
Washington	2	2	0	6	3	0
Oregon St.	1	2	0	3	5	0
UCLA	1	2	0	2	6	0
California	0	0	0	5	2	0
South. Calif.	0	2	0	4	4	0
Southeastern						
Alabama	5	0	0	8	0	0
Georgia	4	0	0	8	0	0
Auburn	3	0	0	7	0	0
LSU	2	1	0	5	2	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	6	2	0
Tennessee	2	2	0	5	2	0
Vanderbilt	1	3	0	2	4	1
Miss. State	1	4	0	2	6	0
Kentucky	0	4	0	2	6	0
Florida	0	5	0	2	6	0
Southern						
Wm. and Mary	4	0	0	6	3	0
Richmond	3	0	0	3	4	0
East. Carolina	2	2	0	3	5	0
Furman	2	2	0	3	4	0
The Citadel	1	2	0	5	2	0
Va. Military	1	4	0	1	6	0
Davidson	0	3	0	1	6	0
Southwest						
Arkansas	3	1	0	6	2	0
Texas	3	1	0	5	2	0
SMU	2	1	0	3	4	0
TCU	2	1	0	3	3	1
Texas A&M	2	2	0	4	4	0
Rice	1	2	0	2	5	0
Texas Tech	1	3	0	2	5	0
Baylor	0	3	0	1	5	0
Western Athletic						
Arizona St.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Brigham Young	3	1	0	5	3	0
New Mexico	2	1	0	3	2	2
Wyoming	2	2	0	3	4	0
Arizona	2	2	0	3	4	0
Utah	2	3	0	2	5	0
Texas El Paso	1	4	0	4	4	0
Colo. St. Univ.	0	4	0	0	7	0
Ivy League						
Cornell	4	0	0	6	0	0
Dartmouth	4	0	0	6	0	0
Columbia	2	2	0	3	3	0
Harvard	2	2	0	3	3	0
Princeton	2	2	0	2	3	0
Penn	1	3	0	2	4	0
Yale	1	2	0	2	4	0
Brown	0	4	0	0	6	0
Mid-American						
Toledo	4	0	0	8	0	0
Bowling Green	4	1	0	5	2	0
W. Michigan	2	2	0	5	2	0
Ohio	2	3	0	3	4	0
Kent	0	3	0	2	5	0
Miami, Ohio	0	3	0	4	3	0
Missouri Valley						
N. Texas St.	2	0	0	2	5	0
Tulsa	1	0	0	3	4	0
Louisville	2	1	0	4	2	1
Drake	1	1	0	5	3	0
Memphis	1	1	0	3	4	0
W. Texas St.	1	2	0	2	5	0
Wichita St.	0	2	0	2	5	0

Major Independents

	W	L	T		W	L	T
Penn St.	7	0	0	Villanova	4	4	0
Notre Dame	6	1	0	Georgia T.	4	4	0
Florida St.	6	2	0	Syracuse	3	3	1
Utah St.	6	3	0	N. Mex. St.	3	4	1
W. Virg.	6	2	0	Army	2	4	0
Air Force	5	2	0	Pitts.	2	4	0
Houst. Univ.	5	3	0	Tulane	3	5	0
East. Col.	5	2	0	Dayton	3	5	0
Temple	4	2	0	Marsh. U.	2	5	0
Holy Cross	4	3	0	Virginia T.	2	6	0
Miami, Fla.	4	2	0	S. Mississ.	2	5	0
S. Carol.	5	3	0	Navy	2	6	0
Cin.	4	3	0	Tex., Arl.	1	6	0
Colgate	4	3	0	Rutgers	1	6	0
North. Ill.	4	3	1	Xavier	0	7	0

Detroit Coach Is a Loser In His Debut

Red Wings Beaten By Maple Leafs

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP).—Ron Ellis scored three goals last night to lead the Toronto Maple Leafs to a 6-1 National Hockey League victory over Detroit and spoil John Wilson's debut as coach of the Red Wings.

Center Norm Ullman assisted on all three goals by Ellis and set up one of two scores by left-winger Paul Henderson.

Ellis delivered a goal in each period, while Henderson scored in the second and third periods. Dave Keon collected the other Maple Leaf goal, in the last stanza.

Tim Ecclestone scored the only Detroit goal, a tally with 34 seconds gone in the third period that cut the Maple Leaf lead to 3-1 before their three-goal barrage in the final period.

Wilson replaced Doug Barkeley, who resigned as coach Sunday night.

The morning after he suddenly quit as Red Wing coach, Barkley said, "I just couldn't live with the pressure of the fans booing."

Barkley knows what pressure is. He was one of the league's top defensemen for four years before losing an eye in 1966. Barkley, who took over at the end of last season, was on a one-year, $35 000 contract that will now be fulfilled "in some capacity," according to the Wings.

"I couldn't stand around and see this club go under," said Barkley. Before Sunday night's game he told his boys, "Win this one for me." They did, toppling Pittsburgh, 3-1.

Booing also cost Detroit a basketball coach Bill van Breda Kolff of the Pistons.

"The Detroit fans are supposed to be very good ones but I don't think they are insofar as loyalty is concerned," Van Breda Kolff said after quitting Monday.

"The fans really get to you, especially when you hear them say how dumb you are and things like that.

"Coaches are not machines or hardened pros who can shake off the booing of the fans just like that. On the road, you expect the boos but not at home."

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	6	1	4	16	41	31
Montreal	6	2	2	14	42	26
Boston	6	3	1	13	35	25
Toronto	3	3	5	11	30	32
Vancouver	4	7	2	10	25	44
Buffalo	3	7	2	8	31	46
Detroit	3	9	0	6	31	46

West Division

Chicago	9	2	0	18	38	23
Minnesota	7	2	2	16	35	19
Pittsburgh	5	5	2	12	21	27
Philadelphia	5	4	1	11	27	32
California	3	5	3	9	28	43
St. Louis	3	6	1	7	20	23
Los Angeles	2	8	1	5	24	41

Monday's Result

Toronto 6, Detroit 1 (Ellis 3, Henderson 2, Keon; Ecclestone).

Player's Victory Over Nicklaus Worth $10,000

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 2 (AP).—South Africa's Gary Player defeated Jack Nicklaus by one stroke in a $10,000 winner-take-all match here today.

Player took the 18-hole event with a 3-under-par 70 to Nicklaus's 71, at the Keperra Golf Course.

Nicklaus lost the lead on the second green when his second shot hit a spectator on the head, deflecting the ball 25 yards into the rough behind the green.

The spectator was uninjured but Nicklaus, after chipping onto the green, took three putts for a bogey. He never again regained the lead.

After the front nine, Player was two strokes in front with 37. Nicklaus repeatedly outdrove Player but the South African was more consistent approaching the greens.

New York State Takes Away Title From Napoles

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The New York State Athletic Commission yesterday withdrew recognition of the world welterweight champion, Jose Napoles of Mexico, and suspended him along with his manager, Alfred Cruz.

In a statement issued by the commission's chairman, Edwin B. Dooley, Napoles was charged with failing to "ulfill a contract with the Canastota Boxing Club of Syracuse. The commission also urged "recognized fight promoters to undertake an elimination tournament among leading welterweight contenders to determine a new champion."

Dooley said: "Napoles and Cruz entered into a contract on April 29, 1971, with the Canastota Boxing Club, Inc., to engage in a boxing contest with an opponent to be selected by the Canastota Boxing Club, Inc., within 120 days after the championship bout with Billy Backus on June 4, 1971, providing Napoles regained the title."

Napoles regained the title by stopping Backus in eight rounds in Los Angeles. Backus had won the title in four rounds against the Cuban-born Mexican citizen in Syracuse Dec. 3, 1970.

New Pro Hockey League Introduces 10 Franchises

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—In a meeting charged with rampant optimism, the fledgling World Hockey Association yesterday named 10 franchises that will begin play next year, and announced that the colorful WHA puck will be dropped for the first time on Oct. 14, 1972, in Miami.

There were repeated allusions to the National Hockey League, the most powerful professional hockey loop in the world, as representatives of the new entries predicted a successful rivalry.

The WHA's president, Gary Davidson, a lawyer from Santa Ana, Calif., said the league was looking for two more franchises —one from the Southeast and one from New England.

Nine of the present franchises, he said, had already received dates in arenas for the 1972-73 season. But the one team that doesn't have a place to play could be critical to the league's success. That is the New York entrant, led by Neil Shayne, a Woodmere, N.Y., lawyer.

The franchises, in addition to New York, are: Ohio (Dayton), Chicago (a Northwestern suburb), Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Edmonton and Calgary in Alberta.

Colored Puck

Bill Hunter, one of Canada's most prominent hockey personalities and the executive vice-president of the Edmonton franchise, said players would be acquired "from the junior ranks, from amateur and professional hockey, and from international teams."

In addition to using a colorful puck to replace "the drab one in existence today," the WHA plans to use a 10-minute sudden-death overtime period to prevent ties in regular-season games.

But the most innovative aspects of the new league are in the area of the highly controversial players' contract. There will be no reserve or option clauses in the contracts.

An Added Attraction

"We want it to be attractive for players to join our league," explained Davidson.

From time to time, there have been congressional hearings in the United States on the legality of the reserve clause, which binds a player to a team.

"We think we can succeed without such clauses," said Davidson. In the event a WHA player wished to leave his club and join another in the league, his new team would have to give the old team a draft choice.

Davidson promised there would be no raiding of NHL players who are under long-term contracts. However, that wouldn't stop the WHA from trying to spirit away players who have only one-year deals with NHL clubs.

The WHA plans to have a players' association and a pension fund. As a further attraction, it will set up a three-man arbitration board to settle player-management salary impasses.

Ben Hatskin of Winnipeg, a businessman and president of his city's new club, sounded the WHA's warning cry when he said: "Let the NHL try to fight us. How can the NHL compete with us? We've already had 11 inches of snow on the ground. We're putting babies on ice skates. We're prepared to play hockey."

The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING—At Melbourne, New Zealand's 4-year-old Silver Knight came from behind in the last two furlongs to win the $112,000 Melbourne Cup at Flemington. Silver Knight at odds of 10-1, was ridden by New Zealand jockey Bruce Marsh and carried 121 lbs. Time for 2-mile race over slow going was 3 minutes 19.5 seconds.

Another New Zealand 4-year-old, Igloo—112 lb.—ridden by Ernie Didham, was a length and a half behind the winner to finish second.

The victory earned Silver Knight's owner, Sir Walter Norwood, $72,120.

At Laurel, Md., Riva Ridge stalked pace-setting Drum Fire to the head of the homestretch and then went on to win the $144,580 Laurel Futurity by 11 lengths at Laurel Race Course.

The Meadow Stable colt, a 1-to-10 favorite, returned $2.20 to win and $2.10 to place. There was no show betting in the 1 1/16-mile race for 2-year-olds.

The son of First Landing-Iberia, ridden by Ron Turcotte, earned $90,733 in capturing his fourth stakes of a brilliant eight-race career. The first-place money lifted the star 2-year-old's bank account to $326,929. Festive Mood finished second, and Drum Fire took third.

ICE SKATING—At London, East Berlin's Christine Errath gave a brilliant free skating performance to win the Richmond International Trophy competition, edging Canada's Cathy Lee Irwin. Miss Errath, will be 15 New Year's Eve.

The runner-up in the East German championships made up a 50-point deficit after the compulsory figures, jumping from fifth place to win by 36 points over Miss Irwin. The 19-year-old Japanese champion, Kazumi Yamashita, and Charlotte Walter, the 18-year-old Swiss title holder from Bern, finished third and fourth.

SOCCER—At Budapest, St. Johnstone of Scotland qualified for the third round of the European Football Union Cup despite being beaten, 1-0, by Vasas of Hungary in their second-round second-leg match. St. Johnstone won the first game, 2-0.

CYCLING—At Agua Caliente, Mexico, Holland continued to dominate the 18th annual Mexican tour when Jo Van Pel won the fourth lap—166 kilometers—in 4 minutes 17.58 seconds.

It was the fourth straight victory for Holland. Pedor Den Hertog continues to lead the tour.

HOCKEY—At Barcelona, Italy and France fought to a 2-2 tie in an exhibition match.

Youth Wins Chess

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The youngest participant in the 1971 Soviet women's chess championship won the title yesterday, Tass news agency reported. Miss Irina Levitina, a 17-year-old mathematics student at Leningrad University, won the championship by 1.5 points.

Anti-Trust Suit Filed by Jones Against the NBA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP).—Philadelphia 76ers holdout Wally Jones yesterday filed an anti-trust suit seeking damages in excess of $5 million against the National Basketball Association.

Jones, 29, earned $45,000 last season but is presently under suspension and earning no salary after failing to come to terms this season.

The suit is primarily an attack on the NBA's reserve clause, which binds a player to a club until he is traded or retires. The suit also attacks the player draft system and the proposed merger of the NBA with the American Basketball Association.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

PUBLICIS-ELYSEES
PARAMOUNT-ODEON



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
MODERN TIMES
Written, directed and produced by Charles Chaplin

LA PAGODE 551.12.15
Raymond ROHAUER présente
W.C. FIELDS
dans
SALLY
de
D.W. GRIFFITH - 1925
CAPITAL FILMS - PARIS

Le FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DE DANSE DE PARIS
THEATRE DE LA CITE INTERNATIONALE
21 Bd. Jourdan, Paris-14e
Until November 14
6.30 p.m. (U.S.A.)
VIOLA FARBER DANCE COMPANY
•
7.45 p.m. (INDONESIA)
BALLET SUNDA DE JAVA
•
9.15 (U.S.A.)
(Gallery)
TWYLA THARP AND DANCERS
Mat. November 7 and 14 at 2:30 p.m.
(closed November 8)

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Spectacular revue
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
63F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
98F Dinner Suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 359.11.61 et 03.72

Observer

Count Sees Red

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — General Count Dracula, controversial military dictator of the Democratic Republic of Terror del Luna, arrived in Washington Saturday night via his personal monogramed jet coffin.


Baker

As may be imagined, American officials are extremely scared. The general, as even the Pentagon concedes, is not the most savory dictator on the free-world team. People with long memories still recall his scandalous behavior at a state dinner at the White House during his official visit here in the 1940s.

In fact, it was that dinner that got the Washington police into the custom of keeping a close eye on social events at the White House.

Fortunately, General Count Dracula has not come fishing for a dinner invitation this time. He is here to find out how the United States proposes to finance him now that the Senate has killed the foreign-aid bill.

"If the usual payments are not forthcoming," he told a midnight press backgrounder at the Anacostia abattoir, "there will be no alternative for Terror del Luna except to go Communist."

"Is that a threat, general?" a newsman asked.

"Call me count," he replied, "so that we may understand each other better. Generals perhaps may make threats, but what a count says can be counted on."

"Counted on what, count?" the newsman persisted. "Can it be counted on the fingers of both hands?"

The general, who is not accustomed to a free press, did not realize that this question was just the reporter's way of getting a story for the public.

* * *

In fact, the question made him so angry that he turned himself into a bat and flew into the streets of downtown Washington looking for somebody to bite. There he was mugged—or "webbed," to use the correct police term for a bat mugging—and almost raped before he could turn himself into a general and claim his diplomatic immunity.

General Count Dracula's irritation with Washington has sent a tremor through the Pentagon and the State Department, as well as the newspaper columnists of Washington, for Terror del Luna is the country that anchors the south-by-southeast flank of the B.I.M.B.O. mutual defense line against Communism's design to break into the strategic Lunatic Archipelago.

Both the Pentagon and the State Department knew that if Terror del Luna abandons the free-world team, Washington newspaper columnists will need something new to write about the B.I.M.B.O. defense pact, and this will require everybody to think.

Not surprisingly then, people at Washington's highest thinking levels now believe it essential to maintain the situation on B.I.M.B.O.'s south-by-southeastern flank exactly as it has always been since 1903, when Major Count Dracula overthrew the democratic government there in order to avert a Communist take-over.

Shortly after assuming power, the major promised that he would return Terror del Luna to democratic rule just as soon as he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

By that time, however, the population had declined so precipitously that democracy was no longer possible. As Lieutenant Colonel Count Dracula told the American ambassador in 1919, democracy meant majority rule, and since the majority of the population was dead, he had no alternative but to continue the dictatorship until he could earn his silver eagles.

Now, however, with the Senate's vote threatening an end to the entire foreign-aid program, the free world's safe anchor on the south-by-southeast flank of B.I.M.B.O. is threatened. Without U.S. dollars, General Count Dracula will be unable to buy the fantastically expensive new strategic peopleware he needs to maintain Terror del Luna's population at a nourishing level over the coming year.

Contributions are desperately needed. Mail your people, parcel post, to the State Department now, while there is still time.

According to the listing of government-sought products, people who brush their teeth courtesy of Uncle Sam use Pepsodent. They wash their hands with Sunlight soap . . . or Borax and use Sheffield safety razors and blades.



Uncle Sam's Shopping List

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON (WP).—Uncle Sam uses Bab-O in his kitchen, Sani-Flush in his bathroom, and Commander's sheets in his bedroom.

This glimpse into the federal government's buying habits was provided by a long-awaited list of brand-name consumer products it buys. The list of nearly 350 items purchased and tested for government use was made available to the public last week by the General Services Administration, the government's civilian buyer.

The 44-page list includes such relatively inexpensive items as Scripto mechanical pencils and Ray-O-Vac flashlight batteries as well as major-expense appliances such as air conditioners and clothes washers and dryers. Specific model numbers are listed for each.

Free

It is available free from the 27 federal information centers located in metropolitan areas throughout the country or by writing to Consumer Product Information, Washington, D.C. 20407.

The government has long been urged to make available the information it acquires through its own buying and testing. The government resisted, claiming that it wouldn't be fair and that very often the products it buys and tests do not correspond to items the consumer could find in the market-place. But last year, President Nixon said that such information should be made available to the public "in a manner that is useful to consumers."

In making the list available last week, GSA Administrator Robert L. Kunzig cautioned that the listing of a brand name did not constitute an "endorsement."

"Nor does it imply that other manufacturers do not have products of equal or better quality," he said.

He pointed out that some manufacturers may not even bid on a contract while others are unsuccessful in the bidding process because of factors other than product quality, such as price. In addition, the government tests only the products of successful bidders so that products from manufacturers who chose not to bid or who lost out in the process might be as good or better than those the government did buy.

"We are anxious to share what information we have, but as we have repeatedly stressed, we don't have the competitive brand test data that some people think we have," Mr. Kunzig said.

Nevertheless, all the items bought by the government are tested prior to acceptance to assure that they meet government specifications, presumably high standards.

Needs

Mr. Kunzig noted that, in most cases, the needs of the government and the consumer would be the same, although the former might not care about some things a consumer might be more interested in, such as color, convenience of installation, and safety around children.

According to the listing of government-sought products, people who brush their teeth courtesy of Uncle Sam use Pepsodent. They wash their hands with Sunlight soap (made by Lever Brothers) or Borax and use Sheffield safety razors and blades. If cut shaving, there are adhesive and gauze bandage by White Cross.

Some of the brands used by the government are not well known, such as K-Det laundry detergent, chlorine bleach, dishwasher detergent, and detergent for cleaning painted surfaces (supplied by Washington Chemical Sales of California) and Solventol No. 201 dishwasher detergent (supplied by Solventol Chemical Products Co.).

Other cleaning products used by the government include Sparkler HO detergent for cleaning tile and floors supplied by Solventol and GBS toilet bowl cleaner from Jones-Hamilton Co. The government is provided with three different kinds of scouring pads: Golden Fleece Scour Cloths, Scotch-Brite Brand No. 96, and Handy Mandy Pot Cleaners. For polishing wood or metal furnitures, there are Amazon Wax and Mirid R-32 Wax, and Uni-Pol UP-10 oil. For polishing floors, there is Tuffsheen floor wax. For polishing shoes, there is Cadet shoe polish.

For most of its brooms and brushes, the government buys "Skilcraft" Quality Blind-Made Products outright—not on a competitive-bid basis—from several centers for the blind. Uncle Sam also purchases "Skilcraft" door mats and ironing board pads and covers.

The government's major appliance purchases are all well-known brand names. It buys two General Electric Co. models and 14 different Fedders Corp. window air conditioners; Proctor-Silex irons; and GE and Whirlpool washing machines and dryers. Uncle Sam has been buying Wren alarm clocks, Sunbeam wall clocks, Hamilton wrist watches, and a variety of Mario household lamps.

Floors

For its floors, the government buys Karastan-Madreau heavy duty acrylic and Karastan-Brieau nylon rugs made by Karastan Rug Mills of Eden, N. C.; Apollo wool and nylon rugs made by Seamloc; Loma-Loom Carpet Co. of Sanford, Maine; Town and Terrace polypropylene carpet for indoor-outdoor use, made by Ozite Corp. of Anaheim, Calif.; and federal sponge or foam rubber carpet cushion made by Allen Industries of Compton, Calif. Also on the list is floor tile made by Kentile Floors, GAF Corp., Armstrong Cork Co., and American Biltrite Rubber, and rolled linoleum made by Armstrong.

Kunzig said the listings were being put out on a "trial basis" and that the government would be guided by the comments received from consumers and business about whether the information is "helpful and appropriate." Present plans call for updating the list every three months.

PEOPLE: *Son and 2 Sue . . . Fox for $22 Mi*

Richard Zanuck, ousted president of 20th Century-Fox film studios, and two other plaintiffs sued his father, Darryl Zanuck, and other Fox executives Monday for $22,282,000. The Los Angeles superior court suit says the younger Zanuck, his actress wife, Linda Harrison, and the Fox vice-president in charge of story operations, David Brown, were wrongfully fired from their jobs late last year. The 39-page claim also alleges defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Richard Zanuck, 37, was ousted as president Dec. 29 in a father-son rift that reportedly grew out of jealousy about who was boss. The troubles at Fox stemmed from its sad financial condition in the current downturn in motion picture fortunes. The elder Zanuck was chairman of the board at the time. He is now Fox's chairman emeritus. Shortly after his firing, young Zanuck and Brown joined rival Warner Bros.

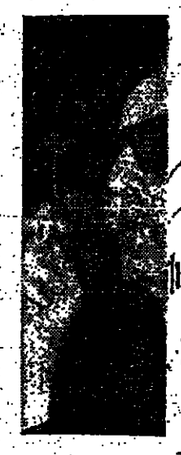
At the age of 28, young Zanuck took charge of the Fox lot and bailed the studio out of financial trouble with a series of hit pictures, including the greatest profit-maker of them all, "The Sound of Music," and "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," "Patton" and "M*A*S*H." But in recent years the studio put out a series of losing pictures and the responsibility fell on young Zanuck.

* * *

Still in court, but moving to New York, where the producers of the motion picture "Bunny O'Hare" Monday countered a $5 million suit brought by the film's star, Bette Davis, with a $17.5 million damage action against the actress. Miss Davis contended the producers, American International Pictures, Inc., and American International Productions, Inc., had, without her consent, altered the script and edited the finished film so that it became a "broad, tasteless and inartistically assembled slapstick production." The producers challenged the actress's claim and said her remarks had "seriously diminished, if not destroyed, the picture's chances of becoming a commercial and artistic success."

* * *

Broadway columnist Earl Wilson wrote in Monday's New York Post: "Sad rumors abroad about Ingrid Bergman. Her marriage to Lars Schmidt is said to be in a critical state." The actress was


Darryl Z

in New York rece
daughter, televisi
Pia Lindstrom, an
fiancé.

* * *

Fiona Gordon, director of the museum in S England, that sh of the coins on was a fake. On ir director found the a replica handed drink firm. It ha in by two boys found it near t said she had seen in her father's o

* * *

Veteran film Cabot, 67, who pl lead (human) in "King Kong," was proved yesterday Linda, California he is being treat throat cancer.

* * *

A confessed years hiding in Hungarian exile terday. Officials village 62 miles said Gyula Bor his girl friend's h man fled to Ju where he stayed father supplied According to Hu crime becomes vi for 20 years. He hidden for the m for safe measur last week, Dorot Feldeboro town story, the offici

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WALTER LETTAU: All is forgiven. Please call Carol & children, Mom & Dad. OL 1-6086.

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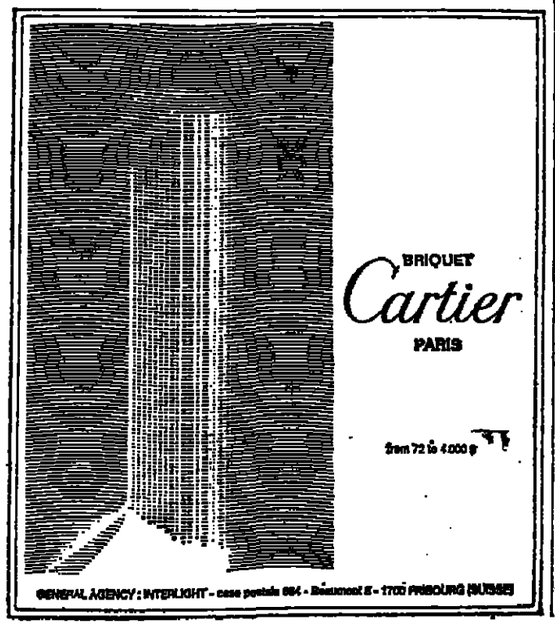
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